

THE  
MONTHLY  
MAGAZINE;  
OR,  
BRITISH REGISTER.

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Including

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.	ACCOUNT OF ALL NEW PATENTS.
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	REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

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# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE

OF  
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# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 223.]

FEBRUARY 1, 1812.

[1 of Vol. 33.]

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ANALYTICAL ACCOUNT of the MAGNIFICENT WORK just PUBLISHED by the FRENCH SAVANS, relative to EGYPT, at the EXPENCE of the FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

THIS is perhaps the most splendid, as assuredly it is the most expensive, work that has appeared in Europe, since the invention of printing. The first *livraison*, or delivery, consists of two thin volumes, in grand folio, consisting of plates; there is also a third and correspondent one of letter-press, together with certain detached accounts, which render this portion entirely useless, without the succeeding deliveries. The price of 150*l.* for the fine, and 84*l.* for the coarse paper, will render the amount very considerable, provided the work shall extend, as is intended, to two more *livraisons*; but it may be considered as a monument erected in honour of typography and the fine arts, and no doubt is intended as a lasting memorial of the glory of a modern conqueror, who, without possessing the magnanimity or disinterestedness of Alexander, affects to follow his career, and retrace his footsteps.

### THE ENGRAVINGS.

The copper-plates, as may be easily supposed, are numerous and grand. Every-where we behold scenes and buildings that recall the memory of splendid actions, both ancient and modern; palaces, temples, pyramids, here attract the eye; there a river famous for ages; next we contemplate a pharos, the view of which is connected with memorable events; and finally, the shores of the Mediterranean sea, through which the French ploughed their way to the conquest of this remote part of the world, and where England triumphed twice; first, by means of her fleet; and, secondly, by her army. The designs were all made by men eminent in their respective professions.

### THE ARCHITECTURAL PORTION.

This part is executed by Balyne, him-  
MONTHLY MAG., No. 223.

self an architect of eminence; Cecile, another brought up in the same school; with these are included the names of Conte, Deviliers, Du Bois Aimé, and five or six more professional men.

### THE NATURAL HISTORY.

This portion of the work is executed by Radoute, Geoffery, St. Hilaire, Boziere, &c. &c.

### THE PREFACE.

The composition is intended to be divided in the same manner among those most conversant in their respective portions of science. The Historical Preface is the production of M. Fourier, and the following is a summary of its contents:

Egypt, a singular and extensive region, at once watered and fertilised by the Nile, and bounded on the east by Arabia, and on the west by the Libya of the ancients, has always been alike singular and famous. The great rivers of India are held sacred; but there is something peculiarly interesting in the stream which runs through this territory, for it has not only been held in high veneration by the inhabitants in all ages, but it is absolutely necessary to their comforts, and even to their existence.

M. Fourier begins his historical annals by mentioning the names of the great men of antiquity, who had travelled into Egypt. Among these are to be enumerated Solon, who, after having devoted a large portion of his time to philosophical and political studies, first visited Greece, and thence repaired to Memphis, and the various cities that then flourished on the banks of the Nile.

Pythagoras too made the tour of Egypt, after having obtained a prize at the Olympic games, and rendered himself famous in his native country. While there, he obtained the confidence of the priesthood, and not only collected hints respecting the nature of the Gods, and the immortality of the soul; but also learned the secrets of that artful policy, as well as of those symbolical writings, by which they governed both the princes  
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and the people. Plato, also, the friend and disciple of Socrates, on the death of that great man, retired from Athens, with a view of visiting foreign nations. Accordingly, after spending some time in conversing with the most celebrated men in Greece, he repaired to Egypt, where the mathematician, Theodorus, then flourished, and where the tenets of the Pythagorean philosophy, and Metempsychosis, had been cherished.

In respect to its history, the name is supposed to be originally derived from *Ægyptus*, brother to Danaus. The inhabitants reckoned themselves the most ancient nation in the universe, although they were supposed by some, to have migrated from *Æthiopia*. The greater part of Lower Egypt is supposed to have been formed from the mud and sand of the Nile. The people were exceedingly addicted to superstition. Isis, supposed to be the daughter of Saturn and Rhea, was worshiped by them! According to some traditions, she married her brother, Osiris; and the ox and cow, being the symbols of these two divinities, were highly respected. The priests of Isis, who appears to have been more honoured than her consort, were obliged to observe perpetual chastity; their heads were shaved; they always walked bare-footed; and they clothed themselves in linen garments. They never ate onions; they abstained from salt during their meals; and the sheep and the hog were forbidden animals. In addition to this, they were ordered to watch and worship during the night, at the foot of the statue of the goddess.

In tracing the annals of Egypt, those who presided over the worship of Isis, boldly asserted, that the immortal Gods were their first sovereigns, and that their monarchy had continued for 11,340 years. According to others, the kingdom of Egypt lasted 1663 years from its commencement, under Misraim, the son of Ham, 2188 years before Christ; to the conquest of Cambyzes, 525 years B.C. The inhabitants, however, at length revolted from the Persians, and Amyrtæus became king. Psammetichus Nephereus, Acoris, Psammuthis, &c. succeeded. Artaxerxes III. surnamed Ochus, once more conquered Egypt, where he committed great cruelties; and was impolitic enough to kill the god, Apis: this occasioned his death, for he was poisoned by Bagôas, an Egyptian eunuch, who gave his flesh to cats, and converted his bones into the handles of swords.

After Alexander had conquered Da-

rius, Egypt fell under the dominion of that prince, who constructed the celebrated city of Alexandria, which at this very day bears his name. On his death, this country, now become a province, once more assumed the appearance of an independent kingdom, under Ptolemy. His successors continued the same name, and the country was ruled by that family, until the time of Ptolemy Dionysius, who was the last king. He was succeeded by Cleopatra, at once the sister and the wife of this prince; and also the mistress of Julius Cæsar and Mark Anthony, on whose demise, during the reign of Augustus, Egypt became a Roman province.

At length, a new race of conquerors arose, under the denomination of Mahometans; and Omar, the second caliph of the successors of the prophet, extended his victorious arms to the country which is the subject of this splendid memoir. At the time of the crusades, Egypt was governed by Noredin; his son, Saladin, resolutely opposed the Christian adventurers; and, after fighting against them, with various success, he retook Jerusalem, and dispersed their forces. It was he too, who, by an act that then seemed pregnant with sound policy, instituted the military corps of Mamalukes, who afterwards assumed the government of the country, having advanced one of their own officers to the throne, about the middle of the thirteenth century. At last, however, this singular species of government yielded to the prevailing fortunes of the Turks; who, after many bloody battles, rendered this province subject to their despotic sway. The Ottoman Porte remained in possession of this interesting, but unhappy, country, until the time of Ali Bey, who, although said to be bred in the rites of the Greek church, was persuaded by his policy and his ambition to turn Mahometan. That singular man, taking advantage of his own popularity, and the distressed state of the Turkish empire, then engaged in a disastrous war with Russia, ascended the throne of the ancient Sultans of Egypt. Not content with this, he conquered several of the adjacent states, both in Arabia and Syria, and contemplated many other great and splendid undertakings. He particularly courted the protection of England, and an alliance with Russia; conceived the idea of fitting out a fleet for the express purpose of rendering himself master of the Red Sea; he then intended to have converted Suez into a free port, open to all



all nations, and thus hoped to render Egypt, once more, the centre of the commerce of the world. But he was cut off, in the midst of his great projects, by his own brother-in-law; and the Turks, for a time, obtained a seeming ascendancy. The Mamelukes, however, once more raised their heads, and, although the Porte was permitted to send a bashaw to Egypt, yet that officer was confined as a state-prisoner, in the castle of Cairo, and considered merely as the ambassador of the Sultan.

This was the state of the country when Buonaparte, who had sustained the declining fortunes of France, conceived the idea of the conquest of Egypt. That event is too recent to require either comment or illustration. Suffice it to say, that, after collecting ships and troops, with engineers, geographers, and men of letters, he sailed on an expedition, the object of which appears to have been kept a profound secret. His first acquisition was the island of Malta, which had so long been in possession of a body of military knights, commanded by a Grand Master. Thence he repaired to Egypt, obtained possession of Alexandria, where he appears to have committed dreadful ravages, and then marched against the Mamelukes. While contending with these bold and warlike horsemen, his fleet was attacked by a squadron under Nelson, and experienced such a signal defeat, as to have great influence on the fortunes of France, and the conduct of both her allies and her enemies. The subsequent escape of Buonaparte, and the humiliating capitulation of his companions in arms, are events pregnant with great consequences. Some part of this narrative is of course more honourable to England than to France; but it is evident, from the immense sums expended on the work now under consideration, that the emperor still cherishes the memory of his Egyptian expedition, and that he is proud of his exploits in a country, whence his troops have been expelled by those of a rival nation, and where he himself could not possibly attain any well-earned laurels, either by conquering barbarians on the banks of the Nile, or succumbing to Mussulmen, under a Christian leader, at the siege of Acre.

The author of the historical preface is at great pains to flatter the vanity of the Emperor Napoleon. In almost every page, he is considered as a hero, who,

after conquering the enemies of his country, panted only for the happiness and the prosperity of mankind. Instead of being prompted by ambition, to undertake the Egyptian expedition, we are assured that his sole motives consisted in the generous wish of delivering the inhabitants from slavery, of restoring agriculture, and of replanting the banished arts and sciences on the banks of the Nile. The dissertation concludes with an appeal to the Genius of History, to consecrate his exploits, to attest his glory, and to render the French name respectable among the nations of the earth.

It must be candidly acknowledged, that, in respect to paper, typography, and engraving, the work in question, in every respect, forms an epoch in the history of printing.

P. H.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ON reading the account of the gigantic plans for forming new tidal channels for the Thames, between Long-Reach Tavern and Dartford, and Nine Elms in Battersea, with a view to convert the intermediate parts of the old channel into vast floating docks for vessels, and for making a tunnel under the new channel, in East Ham Level, I am induced to state, that an able civil engineer, Mr. Benjamin Bevan, who was, on one occasion (3 or 4 years ago), consulted by the Rotherhithe Tunnel Company, at that time suggested, and has repeatedly since conversed with me and others, on the details of a plan, similar to that which is now announced, of forming a spacious and perfect road tunnel, under the line of an intended new channel for a river; a scheme, which to me, and those whom I have conversed with on the subject, appears perfectly and safely practicable, wherever large bends of a river, unincumbered with houses admit of its adoption; as does also the plan which I publicly suggested in 1805, of laying a tunnel at short lengths at a time, in sufficient dry excavations, made within a very large conical tub, (open at both ends) that could be repeatedly moved forwards as the work proceeds, wherever the straightness of a river, or the previous occupation of its banks by houses (as at Rotherhithe), may prevent the diversion of the same to a new channel,

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As an inhabitant of the metropolis, I beg however to protest, and call on all those who value the healths and lives of their fellow-citizens, to join me, in protesting against converting the present tidal channel of the Thames through London, into a stagnant "dock or basin," on account of the nuisance and destructive pestilence, which must infallibly follow, from the immense accumulation of putrid filth, which the sewers of this vast town hourly carry into this channel, where nature has provided an effectual antidote, in the incessant motion of its waters, and which these rash schemers would at once stop.

JOHN FAREY, SEN.

*Ashover, Derbyshire,*  
Oct. 12, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a subject of much regret that, in the progress of knowledge, so little is yet known in the science of Meteorology. The Monthly Magazine has, from its earliest existence, been a record of facts collected from accurate observation, which it is hoped may, at some period, be found of use to the philosopher, who shall undertake to extend the limits of our knowledge in this particular department of science: with this view we again present, in addition to our monthly reports, a summary of facts for the whole of the year that is lately concluded. The following is the average heat for the years 1810 and 1811; the average height of the barometer for each month in the year, and the whole year also; likewise an account of the quantity of rain in depth, as it fell in the successive months.

	Average height of the thermometer.		Mean height of the barometer.	Quantity of rain in depth, in inches.	
	1810.	1811.			
January	35.110	34.00	29.91	—	5.70
February	36.210	38.00	29.27		
March	42.952	46.70	29.70		
April	44.930	48.50	29.54	—	2.00
May	51.131	58.55	29.35		
June	61.200	62.27	29.63		
July	60.966	65.71	29.63	—	5.00
August	60.322	62.40	29.65	—	1.75
September	62.866	62.06	29.70	—	1.14
October	54.800	58.03	29.45	—	3.25
November	42.300	45.80	29.24	—	5.25
December	36.680	40.98	29.53	—	3.30
Mean temperature	49.172	51.92	29.54	Quantity of rain for the year.	34.14

It will be seen from the above table that the average heat of each month, excepting January and September, for the year 1811, was greater than that of the several months in 1810, and the average temperature of the year was almost three degrees greater for the last, as a whole, than that of the preceding year. The thermometer was lowest on the 10th and 30th of January, on which days the mercury was at 19° and 20°: the greatest degree of heat in the whole year was 78°, which occurred on the 11th of September; on three or four other days the thermometer was as high as 77°; the hottest months of the year, compared with the same months in other years, were March, April, and May.

The quantity of rain which has fallen

the last year, compared with what fell in the year 1810, (see Monthly Magazine, vol. 31, p. 25) is very nearly equal, and it will be found, by referring to the table, that the proportion may be reckoned as agreeing with, or governed by, the average height of the barometer for each successive month: thus, in January the quantity of rain was so small as not to be noticed, and in that month the barometer was remarkably high: in February the barometer was very low, and the quantity of rain considerable. The month of July may be regarded as an exception to the general rule: in this month there were five inches in depth of rain, though the mean height of the barometer was more than 29.6. In this part of our island July is usually a wet month.

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In the course of the year 1811 the number of brilliant days exceeded the number of those on which it rained or snowed by eight, as will be seen by the following table:

	No. of days.
Brilliant days	148
Rainy	130
Those on which snow or hail fell	10
Days denominated fair	47
Cloudy or foggy days	30
	365

We are again obliged to mention that our annual observations with regard to the direction of the wind vary from those reported by the attendants at the apartments of the Royal Society: according to them the south-west wind prevails, but with us the westerly and north-westerly winds are most frequent.

*Direction of the wind in 1811.*

	No. of days.
North	18
South	11
West	96
East	82
North-west	65
North-east	38
South-west	48
South-east	57
	365

In January there was much severe weather, some thick fogs, the wind blowing from the northerly points. February was rather mild, and very wet, and in the course of it there were heavy falls of snow. March was dry, the temperature mild, the air bright and serene, every appearance denoting an early spring. April was a warm month, and dry, the wind came chiefly from the easterly points. May was remarkable for the rain which fell; it was also a very hot month for the season: the rains were accompanied with thunder and lightning. The hot days in June were frequently attended with severe easterly winds, which, though productive of very little effect on the thermometer, are felt severely by the animal frame, chiefly by the brisk air carrying away the heat of the body. July was wet and rather cold, without thunder or lightning, and the wind north-north-west. In August there were no sultry days, but the weather was regularly warm, and adapted to the month. September was a dry month, distinguished for the constant appearance of a most brilliant comet, which continued visible till the close of the year. For observations on this beautiful body

we refer to Mr. Loff's papers, p. 266, vol. 32, of the *Monthly Magazine*, and other parts of the same volume. The month of October was warmer than that month usually is in this climate, the mornings were foggy, but the days exceedingly bright. On the evening of the 19th the fog was so thick as to render travelling exceedingly inconvenient, and even dangerous. November was remarkable for the large quantity of rain that fell in the course of it. During the month of December the weather was mild.

*Highgate, Jan. 11, 1812.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,*  
SIR,

THE Old Testament, as the foundation of history, chronology, and modern theology, claims the attention of every thinking person, whatever be the degree of faith which he attaches to the miracles and supernatural agency recorded in it. Among the chief stumbling-blocks of infidelity, may be mentioned the supernatural longevity of the antediluvian patriarchs, whose alleged duration so far exceeded the vital impulse of animated existence, as to throw discredit on the whole of the sacred writings. Many hypotheses have been invented to solve this difficulty; but, as they could not be made to accord with all the dates and circumstances, they have usually ended in the disappointment of their inventors.

I have, however, lately met with a new hypothesis, in a disquisition on another part of the Holy Scriptures, which, if applied to the fifth chapter of Genesis, appears likely to afford a solution of this long-contested problem.\*

The numerals of the Old Testament appear on this hypothesis to have been exaggerated by the different modes of arithmetical notation, in fashion at different ages of the world, and among different nations. Hence a Greek or Roman transcriber would mistake all the distinctions of Hebrew notation, and a Hebrew transcriber himself, at the distance of a few hundred years, would be likely to mistake the more ancient notation of that language, particularly after the invention and general introduction of the Arabic notation.

The distinctions too, which varied the

\* Vide Swinton's observations on the notation of Palmyra, *Trans. Roy. Society*, vol. 48 and 58; Hewlett's Bible numbers, chap. i.



## 6 Hypothesis on the Age of the Antediluvian Patriarchs. [Feb. 1,

value of numerical expressions, were so arbitrary, and often so minute, as to be likely to lead to confusion, a dot over a number indicating an increase ten-fold, and two dots a hundred-fold. The addition of a dot would therefore convert 1 into 10 or 100, or its omission reduce 100 to 10 or 1. In like manner, till the introduction of the Arabic notation, when numerals had a value increased by their station, counted from right to left—the more ancient and simple notation consisted in specifying the several items of the amount, and joining them together with the Hebrew *vau* װ, synonymous to the Arabic plus +.

Let us apply this reasoning to the ages of ADAM, given in GENESIS, Ch. 5.

3 And Adam lived an hundred and thirty years, and begat a son in his own likeness after his image; and called his name Seth.

4 And the days of Adam after he had begotten Seth were eight hundred years, and he begat sons and daughters.

5 And all the days that Adam lived were nine hundred and thirty years; and he died.

I assume then, that Adam lived *nine*, and a *hundred* and *thirty* years, or one hundred and thirty-nine years; and not nine hundred and thirty years, as heretofore supposed; the difference arising solely from adding the Hebrew character װ between the nine and the hundred. That such omissions did take place is evident, and that its introduction was not absolutely necessary, is also evident, from the consideration that 900 expressed *Hebraically* would have been 9̄; and that 9̄ 1 could never be mistaken for 9̄, by any person accustomed to Hebrew notation, although the sign of addition were not inserted.

To prove my reasoning by analogy in the case of Adam, I conclude, that two dots have been inadvertently placed over the 1 in verse 3, I shall therefore have 1 instead of 100; and it will be *one* and *thirty*, instead of one hundred and thirty.

If then in verse 4, I read eight and one hundred, for eight hundred, it will be *one hundred and eight*, which, added to *one* and *thirty*, makes the age of Adam, at his death, 139. But by verse 5, if I introduce the *plus* sign between nine and a hundred, his age also by that verse, independently of the preceding result, will be nine+one hundred+thirty, or 139. Q. E. D.

Adam therefore had Seth in his thirty-

first year, lived one hundred and eight years after, and died at the age of one hundred and thirty-nine.—This is so rational, and at the same time so probable, that, if adopted in our versions of the Bible, a stumbling-block at its very threshold would be removed, and the system could be defended without drawing so largely on credulity, as at present is necessary.

SETH then was born in the 31st year of the world, that is, thirty-one years after the creation of Adam.

Further errors are evident, whenever *unity* is made to follow the denomination *hundred*. Hence it is difficult to reconcile the previous dates in the life of Seth, with the  $9+100+12=121$ , his age at his death, according to verse 8. I suspect consequently the correctness of verse 6; of the *seven* in verse 7; and of the *twelve* in verse 8.

ENOS, on this hypothesis, lived  $9+100+5=114$  years, and conceiving verse 6 to mean 25, he was born in the 56th year of the world.

CAINAN was born perhaps in the 19th year of his father, or A. M. 75, and lived 119 years.

MAHALALEEL was born perhaps in the 27th year of his father, A. M. 102, and died at  $8+100+9+10+5=132$  years of age.

JARED was born perhaps in the twenty-first year of his father, A. M. 123; and died, reckoning as above,  $9+100+6+10+2=127$  years old.

ENOCH was born perhaps in the nineteenth year of his father, A. M. 142; and lived  $3+100+6+10+5=124$  years.

METHUSELAH was born perhaps in the twenty-first year of his father, A. M. 163; and died at the age of  $9+100+6+10+9=134$  years.

LAMECH was born perhaps in the twenty-fifth year of his father, A. M. 183; and died at  $7+100+7+10+7=131$  years of age.

NOAH was born perhaps in the twentieth year of Lamech, A. M. 208; and the flood took place in the  $6+100=106$ th year of Noah, or in the year of the world 314.

Instead therefore of counting 2318 years before the flood, we find only 314; and, on these data, the world, according to the system and chronology of Moses, is 2000 years younger than it has hitherto been supposed to be.

The copies we now have of the ancient Scriptures are, the Hebrew, the Samaritan, and the Greek, versions of the



the Septuagint; and these differ considerably from each other. I have exhibited the variations of the three copies in the following table, with the addition of the dates in Josephus, which may have been equally vitiated by transcribers.

*Ages at their sons' birth.*

	Heb.	Sam.	Sept.	Jos.
Adam	130	130	230	130
Seth	105	105	205	105
Enos	90	90	190	90
Cainan	70	70	170	70
Mahalaleel	65	65	165	65
Jared	162	62	162	62
Enoch	65	65	165	65
Methuselah	187	67	167	187
Lamech	182	53	188	182
Noah, at the flood,	600	600	600	600
	1656	1307	2262	1556

*Years they lived after their sons' birth.*

	Heb.	Sam.	Sept.
Adam	800	800	700
Seth	807	807	707
Enos	815	815	715
Cainan	840	840	740
Mahalaleel	830	830	730
Jared	800	785	800
Enoch	300	300	200
Methuselah	782	673	802
Lamech	595	600	565

These variations in several respects justify the reasonings, and at any rate they justify the position, that none of them are to be depended upon according to their present reading. Their variation, as well as their coincidence, prove some error in principle and conception of the early transcribers, and demonstrate that our only mode of correcting them is by correcting the false reasonings of those transcribers.

The want of uniformity in disposing of the numbers in English translations of the Bible, and in the several copies of the ancient originals, whence it was translated, alone sufficiently demonstrates that the numbers, as they now stand, are altogether erroneous. There can be no doubt that the first value of each number is unity, though the denomination hundreds is given, yet it is contrary to the analogy that unity should follow over and over again in the same summation. Nor is it likely that the constant repetition of *nine* is correct, or that a single hundred should so generally precede the age at which the Patriarchs had their first children.

These, and many other points require to be accurately examined, by collating ancient copies of the Hebrew originals, for this special purpose; and by a careful investigation of the modes of notation used among the Jews at various periods.

Whenever this shall be done, I have no doubt it will appear that the errors are analogous in their general principle; consequently, the general principle on which I have corrected them will be found to average the errors, and to have produced a result, not very remote from what may appear after a learned and laborious investigation.

It may perhaps be received as an indirect confirmation of this hypothesis, that the preternatural ages of the antediluvian patriarchs are no-where referred to in subsequent parts either of the Old or New Testament; and, although many deductions are made in various parts of the writings of the Apostles, from remarkable facts contained in the Old Testament, yet they have in no instance made any allusion to these wonderful instances of longevity. I infer, therefore, that in that age the text did not stand as it does at present.

If theologians can tolerate the meddling of mere reason, they will at least view with candour this attempt to explain a great difficulty, and will, I hope, cheerfully lend their peculiar resources of study and books to its perfect solution.

Jan. 3, 1812.

COMMON SENSE.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE account Mr. Richardson has given of Abraham Taylor, the musical boy, appears to be very correct, except as to his having made himself master of several instruments, as he may rather be said to have made himself acquainted with the practice of them, in a manner that is very surprising, when we consider that, two years ago, he received, as a present, the first instrument he ever possessed, and that he now practises on for four.

When he called on me, the first and only time I have ever seen him, he brought his flute in his pocket, and played instantly, at sight, four airs that I am sure he could never have seen before. The first was one of Rousseau's, "*J'avois pris mes pantouflettes.*" The second, an air from Carolans Irish melodies: the third, *The Old Jew*, a very irregular Scotch air; and, lastly, one of the Venetian airs, published by P. Urbani: all of which he played at first sight very accurately, and then performed his own melodies; afterwards, at my desire, copying some music with a rapidity and correctness that would have been creditable to a well-practised hand.

The reason he gave me for first thinking

ing of composing airs, was, that they wanted a hymn tune, at the church of Iron Acton, for the children, and that he wanted tunes for himself, to practise on, and had none, or any money to buy them with. That he composed the *Soldier's Dream*, to satisfy Mr. Richardson, who was very kind to him, and that he showed him what expression meant, first of all. In this and every other question put to him, I thought he answered with candor, truth, and proper confidence. Mr. Ashe allowed him to go into the gallery at the last concert here, and the next day, his remarks proved his feeling, for the art he has selected, to be founded on a good ear.

I have spared no pains to introduce his name where I thought it might be serviceable to him; and we trust, he will somewhere find a teacher of talents and humanity, who will assist him in his outset in life, by taking him apprentice without a fee. Should he not meet with this fostering hand, instead of becoming, by culture, eminent like a Crotch, he may, and, most probably will, go on learning instruments without any fixed principles, and ultimately end as a popular performer at wakes and country-fairs.

For these strong propensities are marks of healthy seeds in the mind, that, under proper culture, will grow and be very productive, but neglected to be planted in due time, either desiccate or rot.

G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol, Jan. 10, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONVERSING with my friend, Mr. John Mander, (an eminent Chymist of Wolverhampton,) on the subject of the insect which has of late years been so destructive to the apple-trees; he informed me, that he had made experiments on a variety of substances, in the hope of finding one which would readily and effectually destroy this dangerous enemy of our gardens and orchards; and that, as far as the uniformly successful experience of two or three years could warrant the opinion, he believed he had succeeded. He also permitted me to make it known, if I wished it, through any medium I might think proper, and I know of none so well calculated to give it a general currency as your very valuable miscellany.

This useful remedy is the spirit of tar. The mode of using it is exceedingly simple and easy. Wherever the insects or

white efflorescence appear, the spirit is to be applied with a camel's-hair brush, when it immediately and effectually destroys them; and, as it is of a thin and penetrating nature, it more completely follows them through any crevices in the bark, into which they may have insinuated themselves, than any of those more viscid applications which have hitherto been in use. It may be applied at any time of the day, or at any season of the year, when the insect may appear. The slightest injury to the bark of the tree has never been discovered from the use of it. Spirit of turpentine appeared to be the substance next in effect, in killing this destructive insect; but the spirit of tar has not only the merit of being still more effectual, but that also of being as cheap again as spirit of turpentine. Where an orchard is much affected by this disease, if I may so term it, perhaps, this mode of removing it, by touching every diseased part, may appear rather an Herculean task, but still it is propable, that a good-sized brush would enable a person to pass over a greater surface, with this thin fluid, in a short time, than might readily be imagined. At any rate, however, this is an objection that cannot apply to its use in gardens, or other places where the surface to be touched is not excessively large.

CHRISTOPHER HEBB.

Worcester, May 18, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING, in your valuable Magazine of last month, page 221, on the subject of a substitute recommended for oil and tallow-chandlers, I am induced to express my opinion, that I should conceive some better general mode of lighting the streets of this great metropolis might be adopted. I observe that either the lamps give too little or too great a light; some plan between the two extremes might surely be hit upon by the ingenious, whereby the public benefit intended would be enjoyed; for, according to the present neglected state of these luminaries, my observation is, that they are either too dim and dull to afford light sufficiently to be of use, or else they blind you by their glare at different intervals as you walk along the streets.

I shall also take this opportunity of noticing my surprise, that several of the turnpike roads, very near the stones, have no lamps at all.

T. T. R.

Kennington, Oct. 22, 1811.

To



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**A**S your very valuable Miscellany is open to the investigation of scientific improvements, will you allow me to trouble you with the subsequent statement of particulars relative to a transaction of mine with Mr. Loeschman, piano-forte maker, in Newman-street?

In October 1808, Mr. Loeschman requested that I would call and examine a piano-forte at his house. I went, and found the instrument had two pedals, one of which, by moving the keys to the right, brought on D sharp, A sharp, and E sharp; and the other, by moving the keys to the left, brought on A flat, D flat, and G flat. The D sharp and E sharp being brought on by one pedal, and the A flat and G flat being brought on by the other, it was impossible to have the extreme sharp sixth upon either F natural or A flat. The three additional sharps and flats made six more sounds within the octave than in the common instruments; and the eighteen strings were placed in the following order: C, D flat, C sharp. D, E flat, D sharp. E, F, E sharp. G flat, F sharp, G. A flat, G sharp, A. B flat, A sharp, B.

I then informed him that I could give him such instructions as would enable him to produce an instrument far superior to this, as it would have twelve more sounds within each octave than the common instruments; to effect which there must be six pedals, three on each side of the instrument. The first pedal on the right side would produce D sharp and A sharp, the second E sharp and B sharp, and the third F double sharp and C double sharp; the first pedal on the left A flat and D flat, the second G flat and C flat, and the third F flat, and B double flat. I also gave him the names of the twelve semitones, from C to B in the scale of each pedal, by which he would be enabled, on comparing the scale of each pedal with the general scale of keyed instruments, to know which two hammers in every octave of the instrument would be changed by each pedal. To illustrate this I will give two examples; and for that purpose it will be necessary to give the names, with annexed numbers, of the twelve semitones from C to B, in the scale of the common keyed instruments: C No. 1. C sharp No. 2. D No. 3. E flat No. 4. E No. 5. F No. 6. F sharp No. 7. G No. 8. Gsharp No. 9. A No. 10. B flat No. 11,

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and B No. 12. The first example is as follows: the first pedal on the right would give D sharp No. 4. and A sharp No. 11. By comparing these two numbers with the same numbers in the general scale, it will be found, that this pedal must remove the hammers from the strings of E flat and B flat, unto those of D sharp and A sharp. The second example will be as follows: the first pedal on the left will give A flat No. 9, and D flat No. 2. By comparing these two with the same numbers in the general scale, it will be found that the hammers will be removed, from the strings of G sharp and C sharp, to those of A flat and D flat. The second pedal on the right will give E sharp No. 6, and B sharp No. 1, in addition to the two sharps in the first pedal. The third pedal will give F double sharp No. 8, and C double sharp No. 3, in addition to the four sharps of the second pedal. The second pedal on the left will give G flat No. 7, and C flat No. 12, in addition to the two flats in the first pedal. The third pedal will give F flat No. 5, and B double flat No. 10, in addition to the four flats in the second pedal.

Thus, by comparing these other four pedals with the common scale, it will easily be found which hammers each pedal will remove.

This information, *wholly scientific*, was of such importance to Mr. Loeschman, that without it he could not possibly have produced the instrument for which he has lately obtained a patent.

The knowledge thus communicated was all that was necessary for Mr. Loeschman to receive from a professor; and there only remained for *him* to perform the *mechanical part* to produce an instrument far superior to any thing of the kind before invented; in effecting which he certainly has displayed great ingenuity, and executed in a very masterly manner the instructions which I afforded him.

This instrument is so superior to the common ones, that, instead of 9 perfect keys, it can be played upon in 33.

Should Mr. Loeschman deny that he received these instructions from me, I thus publicly call upon him to shew either that he possessed in himself the scientific knowledge, without which the instrument could never have been constructed, or to name the person from whom he derived the necessary information; that such person and myself may assert our claim to the invention before

B

any



any impartial judge. But I think I may venture to affirm, that there is not any person who will say, before me, that he gave the least instruction with respect to the instrument for which Mr. Loeschman has obtained his patent.

THOMAS GRENVILLE.

13, Store-street, Bedford square,  
January 4, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING seen, in your Magazine for April 1810, a letter from Mrs. Cappe, of York, in which a desire is expressed, that a more general circulation might be given to a paper which appeared in the Glasgow Herald of the 15th of December, 1809, on the best mode of making provision for funerals; I beg leave to annex a copy of that paper for insertion, if you think it worthy a place in your useful publication.

I have the more pleasure in complying with Mrs. Cappe's request, as it was reading her Treatise on Friendly Societies, which occasioned me to write the paper alluded to. The following note, page 110, convinced me of the error under which all the societies laboured that I was acquainted with, respecting this part of their schemes. "It were desirable that the sum required for this object should arise, rather from an annual additional subscription, than from the contribution of each member at the time, provided a calculation could be made sufficiently accurate to be entirely depended upon. For, by this means, the additional expence would not only fall more equitably upon the whole body, but its pressure would also be felt more equally by each individual; and would not weigh heaviest, as it must do on the other plan, at a period when the additional expence can be least endured. And, moreover, the interest that would continually accumulate on the little sums annually contributed, would considerably lessen the total amount of the whole sum; which every member, in the long run, must necessarily pay."

To the Editor of the Glasgow Herald.

SIR,

I beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to offer the following observations on the present plan adopted by a number of Societies, for collecting funeral-money from the members; and to recommend one, founded on proper principles. The scheme of a society that means to be permanent, ought to

be such, that the original members should be able to support it, whether they received any augmentation of numbers or not; otherwise, they are evidently taking the advantage of their successors. Suppose a society to consist of eighty-one persons, and that the allowance for funeral-money is forty shillings; according to the present mode, nothing is contributed for this purpose till the death of the first member, when six-pence from each is requisite. It is evident, that, at every subsequent death, a heavier levy must be made upon the survivors; when they are reduced to forty, one shilling must be collected; when reduced to twenty, two shillings; and the survivor of the whole must be at the sole expence of the last funeral, without the prospect of his relations receiving any thing to defray the expence of his own! This statement I think sufficient to convince any person of the unfairness of such a plan; it seems to have originated with some society, which, on discovering that their funds were too much reduced to allow funeral-money, adopted this plan, and it has been followed by others, without due consideration.

The proper method for fixing a full or annual payment for this purpose, is to ascertain the expectation of human life, (that is, how long all mankind will, upon an average, live) at any given age; and then to calculate what payments, either made at entry, or by instalments, will be necessary during this period to produce the sum required.

The following expectations of life are deduced by Dr. Price, from the Rev. Mr. Groucher's observations for thirty years, in the parish of Holy Cross, near Shrewsbury. And the full and annual payments for the ages specified, entitling to forty shillings funeral-money, is calculated, reckoning compound interest at 5 per cent. during the expectation of the given lives.

Age.	Expectation.	Full Payment.			Annual Payment.	
		£	s.	d.	s.	d.
20	38 years	0	6	6	0	5
25	35	0	7	6	0	6
30	32	0	8	6	0	7
35	29	0	10	0	0	8
40	26	0	11	6	0	10
45	23	0	13	6	1	0
50	20	0	15	6	1	3
55	17	0	18	0	1	7
60	14	1	1	0	2	1

Should any society adopt this plan, the payments may be regulated proportionally, as their funeral-money is more or less than the sum mentioned above.

This method will do away the disagreeable idea of *charity*, which is certainly connected with the existing plan; and I would recommend the full payment, as the most equitable way

way of contributing; because, whether a person lived long or not, his payment would be the same; whereas, even by adopting the annual payment, on the above principles, the longest liver would lie under the greatest burden.

A. B.

Since the above paper appeared in the Glasgow Herald, two societies in this city have adopted this plan; one of them

has fixed their funeral-money at four pounds, and restricted themselves to the full payment: and the other makes a share two pounds, leaving it in the choice of the individuals to make either the full or annual payment, and to hold any number of shares they please.

Glasgow, Oct. 9, 1811.

A. B.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT for the last TWELVE MONTHS at CARLISLE.

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain.  Inches	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	Wind.	
	High	Low	Mean	High	Low	Mean			W.	E.
									S. W. S. & S. E.	N. E. N. & N. W.
January	49	18	34,98	30,59	28,90	29,856	1,30	12	19	12
February	50	24	39, 3	30,22	28,80	29,405	3,80	22	25	3
March	57	31	43, 7	30,67	29,10	30,083	2,20	8	17	14
April	68	26	47, 5	30,16	29,10	29,75	1,60	10	15	15
May	78½	40	54, 8	30,33	29,37	29,794	6,02	21	16	15
June	77	43	57,22	30,42	29,35	29,91	2,25	22	19	11
July	76	50	60, 6	30,30	29,60	30,032	2,40	12	22	9
August	69	50	57,67	30,31	29,47	29,875	2,88	17	23	8
September	73	43	55,25	30,44	29,01	29,986	2,39	57	13	17
October	65½	34	53, 4	30,25	28,77	22,587	2,47	21	23	8
November	57	32	46,12	30,45	29,06	29,862	4,00	16	28	2
December	53	20	37,37	30,32	28,95	29,631	3,26	17	23	9
	An.Mean.		49,00	Ann. Mean.		29,81425	34,55 Total	185 Total	242 Total	123 Total

*General Remarks on the Weather, &c. observed at Carlisle, during the Year 1811.*

**JANUARY.** First nine days moderate frost, with a strong easterly wind, and light showers of snow. During this period, the thermometer continued nearly stationary at 32°, (freezing point;) 10th to 21st chiefly open weather, and frequently very stormy; 21st to 27th seasonable and pleasant, the remainder was intense frost, with light falls of snow. On the last day of the month we had a violent hurricane from the N.E. During this month, all the mountains in this neighbourhood were covered with snow.

**February,** excepting three or four nights of hoar frost in the middle of the month, was invariably mild, but extremely wet and stormy. The mountains were generally capped with snow.

**March.** First eight days very wet and stormy. The remainder, excepting the 20th and 21st, which were drizzling and gloomy, was a succession of exceedingly fine weather for the season; it was mild and calm, with a serene and cloudless sky.

**April.** The 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, were frosty, with heavy falls of snow, when the surrounding mountains were all clothed in white. The rest of this month was invariably mild and favourable for the season. In the afternoon of the 21st, occurred some vivid lightning, and loud peals of thunder, accompanied with a very heavy shower of rain, mixed with hail. The first swallows, this season, were seen here on the 14th, they became numerous on the 16th.

**May.** The beginning was mild and showery, the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, were very cold, with heavy rains, when the neighbouring mountains were observed to be whitened with snow; afterwards mild showers and distant thunder at intervals, till the 12th, when the weather became extremely sultry; and in the afternoon of that day, and also on the 13th and 14th, about the same hour each day, namely, five o'clock, we were visited by the most dreadful storms of thunder, lightning, and rain, ever remembered here. The incessant peals of thunder which shook the houses, and

B 2

continued



continued blaze of dense-forked lightning produced universal terror. The lightning entered several dwelling-houses in this city and neighbourhood, and many of the inhabitants were more or less hurt, but fortunately no very serious injury occurred. At a village about six miles distance from this city, some valuable cows were struck dead in the out-houses by the electric fluid. The torrents of rain and hail which fell during this period, made the rivers and brooks overflow their banks to such a degree, as to be attended with very destructive consequences. These storms, each day, continued upwards of two hours. The weather afterwards was fair and brilliant till the 25th, the remainder of the month was wet, gloomy, and unpleasant. The quantity of rain, upwards of six inches, is greater than has been experienced here in the corresponding month, since the commencement of this register.

*June* continued moist and gloomy, and most unseasonably cold, till the 25th, when in the morning and evening of that day, we had some loud peals of thunder; the weather then changed to the opposite extreme, and the last five days of the month were very hot and brilliant.

*July.* The two first days were oppressively hot, with intervals of distant thunder. The remainder was uniformly temperate, and on the whole favourable for the season.

*August.* The greater part of this month was very moist and gloomy; thunder at a distance on the 19th and 25th; on the latter day it was accompanied with a heavy fall of rain.

*September.* From the beginning till the 21st was an uninterrupted succession of the finest weather for the season we ever remember, not a drop of rain fell, and the sky was most beautifully serene and brilliant. The mid-day heat was uncommonly powerful. The night of the 20th was cloudy, with lightning and showers, and the remainder of the month was very wet and unpleasant.

*October* was a very humid and gloomy month, and for the first three weeks remarkably sultry. The weather proved unfavourable for finishing the harvest, and much of the grain in this district was secured in a grown and very bad condition. Much lightning was observed in the night of the 25th. The last of the swallow tribe this season were seen on the 19th.

*November* was most unseasonably mild, the average height of the thermom-

eter 46°, 12 is the highest that it has been in the same month for the last eleven years; the former half of the month was uncommonly wet, nearly the whole of the rain, namely, four inches, fell during this period. On the 5th, 6th, and 15th, the wind blew violent hurricanes from the S.E., S. and S.W. The barometer, the latter half of the month, was very high, yet the atmosphere continued moist and cloudy.

*December.* First three days very mild, wet, and stormy. On the 4th, about one-inch depth of snow fell, which was succeeded by two days of severe frost, when, in the space of thirty-six hours, we experienced a change of 30 degrees of temperature; the thermometer in that period having fallen from 53 degrees to 23 degrees. In the night of the 7th we had much lightning, and the following morning some peals of thunder. The weather afterwards continued rather variable, but chiefly mild till the 24th, when a frost commenced, which, with some trifling interruptions, continued till the end of the month. On the 27th and 28th, we had some heavy falls of snow and sleet, which being partially dissolved, was immediately succeeded by intense frost. The public roads and paths were then completely coated with ice, which rendered travelling extremely dangerous. The neighbouring mountains at this time were all perfectly white.

The average temperature for the whole year, 49°, exceeds the general average 1°, 3, and is greater than any preceding year during the period of this register, (eleven years.) That of the barometer differs very little from the general average. The quantity of rain, 34.53 inches, exceeds the general average 4.5 inches, and, excepting 1804, is greater than any of the preceding years of the same period.

Carlisle, Jan. 2, 1812. W. PITT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE perused with great attention the letter of W. G. upon the superiority of modern music, in which the writer introduces with much brilliancy of imagination the outlines of a new chemical System of Music.

The electrifying properties of harmony have long been acknowledged: possibly at no very distant period some glorious revolution, some "volcanic eruption," of the science, may produce a complete galvanised theory of music. I trust the nerves of the succeeding generation will be



be able to bear the tremendous shock of the new system.

But I must descend from philosophic anticipation to the paper before me: here I cannot but remark that the author appears to subject himself to the very charge which he makes against others, by dictating his own ideas of taste, and enthroning Haydn as the Apollo of the present day. It surely is not necessary, in rendering every well-merited tribute of praise to the excellency of his masterly compositions, to depreciate the character of works which have received the discriminating and encreasing approbation of more than a century.

The strength of W. G.'s arguments in favor of the superiority of the moderns, appears to be in the supposed discovery by them of two new chords, viz. that of the thirteenth and of the extreme flat seventh.

He says, "If we search into the old authors, we shall not find a combination that exceeds four ingredients, whereas the present discoveries fully authorise the use of the chord of the thirteenth, which is a combination of all the notes in the scale." There is a difficulty in understanding what W. G. means by a chord containing all the notes of the scale. If he use notes in the same sense in which they occur in a previous sentence, viz. as the elements or diatonic progression of intervals forming a septave, his position contains an absurdity which I suppose the author did not intend. We certainly want a second prescription to inform us how this "chemical compound" is to be taken.

I purpose shewing that, what is generally termed the chord of the thirteenth (and I apprehend W. G. means to use the term in its accustomed signification), is a nonentity, by demonstrating that all chords, and every position of a fundamental chord, may be brought into the compass of an octave. Always to consider them as reduced within that compass would much facilitate the study of thorough bass.

A chord in music is the union of three or more sounds which harmonise, and whose vibrations are admeasurable by the primes 1·2·3·5, and their compounds or products.

The number of vibrations of any interval (or note) being given, the vibrations of an interval of the same denomination, one octave higher will be double that number, and every succeeding octave

will be in a duplicate geometric ratio to the last.

*Schol.* If any sound forming a part of a chord be placed out of the first septave, its vibrations are admeasurable by the primes which measured its octave below.

*Cor.* All chords are reducible within a septave, consequently the denominative of a chord placed out of the septave, in which its fundamental note lies, must be the same as if reduced within that compass.

Put  $x$ , for the number of vibrations made in a given time by the lowest or fundamental note of a supposed chord of the thirteenth, the whole chord will then stand either thus  $x \cdot \frac{4x}{10}$  and  $\frac{3x}{10}$ , which, being reduced to its lowest terms, will be  $x \cdot \frac{4x}{5}$  and  $\frac{3x}{5}$ , which is the common chord of the sixth: or thus,  $x \cdot \frac{3x}{8}$  and  $\frac{3x}{10}$  which reduced to  $x \cdot \frac{3x}{4}$  and  $\frac{3x}{5}$ , is the chord of  $\frac{6}{4}$ . The supposed chord of the thirteenth is therefore a nonentity.

The chord of the sixth, and that of  $\frac{6}{4}$ , are continually used by every composer.

I have been, sir, under the necessity of regularly deducing my demonstration from first principles, in order to shew the incorrectness of W. G.'s claims for the moderns of the discovery of a new chord.

This boasted chord of the thirteenth, this "compound of all the notes of the scale," is, when reduced to its septave, merely the chord of the sixth, or that of  $\frac{6}{4}$ .

I will now proceed to an examination of his other discovery, the chord of the extreme flat seventh.

If W. G. were as well acquainted with the sublime compositions he attempts to depreciate, as he ought to be, to qualify himself as a musical censor, or did not his partiality for Haydn bias his judgment and prevent his doing that justice to the immortal Handel, which is now so generally awarded, he would not have committed himself by stating the chord of the extreme flat seventh to be a new discovery, or to have such a peculiar prominence of feature in the modern compositions,

sitions, as to entitle them to any exclusive claim to approbation on that account.

The use of this chord was well known to Handel, and other ancient composers. I could cite several examples, in which it is introduced, with an effect, to an impartial ear, at least equal to any produced by Haydn in his use of it: one or two will suffice.

In the fine chorus in Joshua, "O God, who in thine heavenly hand," it occurs in the last bar but two with the happiest effect.

In that beautiful line of the Dettingen *Te Deum*, "Where thou hadst overcome the sharpness of death," it is introduced with a sublimity of expression and power of accompaniment which almost harrows up the soul.

Such, sir, are the instances I adduce, not with a view of undervaluing the productions of the moderns, but merely to disprove the claim set up for them by W. G. of the discoveries of new combinations of sound, and to obtain for the Old School that due share of approbation to which it is entitled.

Handel unfortunately had not the advantage of W. G.'s chemical system of music, he probably was unacquainted with the affinities of chords; he has been more sparing of, and possibly more judicious in, the application of this "Menstruum, in which all the chords are chemically changed;" but as yet he yields the palm to none for extent of knowledge in the combination of sounds, or for grandeur of conception, in the construction of his choruses.

Musical expression has undoubtedly received great improvements since the time of Handel. The present perfection of musical instruments gives the modern composer an advantage in that respect; but every imperfection under which Handel laboured affords an additional proof of the superiority of a genius which surmounted every obstacle! Surely no man will assert that the improvements of the English language at the present day detract from the merit of Shakespeare.

I justly appreciate the great abilities of Catalani, the compass of voice and ease of inflexion which she possesses will probably remain unrivalled; but am quite unable to follow W. G. to the starry height of his fancy, its flights are "too evanescent to be caught, and too perceptible to be lost," they appear like the "scintillations" of Catalani's voice, *neither caught nor lost*. To write sublime

nonsense may be easy, to understand it is difficult.

W. G. observes, "In the time of Handel, the author never consulted the power and genius of his instruments," &c. and again, "All (the passages) were so ill digested as to encumber an effect they were intended to produce." Is this, sir, candid criticism? The whole passage need but be read to shew the partial bias of W. G.'s mind; such general, such sweeping, charges cannot be answered.

I feel happy in the midst of my objections to most of W. G.'s positions, in the opportunity of coinciding with him in all the commendation he can bestow upon the beautiful and appropriate opening of the Creation. Haydn attempted an untried subject; the first movements of the Creation are finely conceived, and managed with the hand of a master; but, I think it must be allowed, there is a falling off towards the close of the work, I allude more particularly to the third part. The choruses have generally a theatrical accompaniment, and a recitative close, which injures their effect as sacred compositions; one or two of the finest are, in respect of construction, evident imitations of Handel's style.

I purpose taking a slight survey of a work of Handel's, which, although not generally considered as his *chef d'œuvre*, affords sufficient proofs of the depth of his knowledge, the sublimity of his genius, and the superiority of his compositions, as sacred music to any thing since written. The Dettingen *Te Deum* will, as long as the science is cultivated, remain a lasting monument of his transcendent abilities.

It will be remembered that this *Te Deum* was produced in commemoration of a great victory gained by the allied army over the French in the year 1743. This circumstance gives a peculiar propriety to the military style of the opening, and to the frequent introduction of those very beautiful trumpet and trombone movements, which occur throughout the piece. The hautboys subject, which immediately succeeds the stately trombone opening, will, I conceive, be allowed by W. G. himself as a complete answer to his observation, that "In the time of Handel, the power and genius of the instruments were never consulted by the author."

The short piano symphonies after the several repetitions of "We praise thee, O God," are fine contrasts to the subsequent introductions of "We acknowledge Thee,



Thee, &c." in minor chords powerfully supported. The continual motion of the accompaniment throughout this chorus, affords a fine specimen of instrumental composition.

The following chorus "All the Earth doth worship Thee," merits attention for the boldness of its style.

The trio and chorus "To Thee all Angels cry aloud, &c." commences in the key of B minor, which in the course of thirty bars resolves itself successively into at least six other keys, without any of that disjointed unconnected harmony, which much of the modern music exhibits. This is one of those splendid instances of Handel's knowledge of composition which can never be surpassed. I will confess there is an apparent want of character in the expression of "To Thee all Angels cry ALOUD;" but must observe, that, if music is so adapted as to convey the *general* sense of the words, it may not be necessary for a composer to express each in particular, or to suppose that praise to the Creator must always be in full chorus. The fulness of the accompaniment to "The Heavens and all the Powers therein," and the effect invariably attendant upon Antiphone constructions, appears to justify the author's probable intention in making the former part piano. No man understood better how to produce strong impressions by simple combinations of sound.

We now arrive, sir, at the consideration of a chorus, which, for its grandeur of composition, strict propriety in the musical accentuation of the words, and beautiful expression of their sense, is justly entitled to rank among the first of Handel's works.

The chorus "To Thee Cherubin and Seraphin continually do cry," is introduced by a short and judicious trumpet duetto, which is occasionally repeated. The taking up by the several parts of the words "continually" and "Holy" in alternate succession, and the division of time which their difference of accent occasions, give a spirited effect to the movement, whilst the simplicity of the accompaniment is correctly adapted to the subject of the chorus. The bar rest which precedes, and that which follows the last ejaculation of "HOLY" by the united powers of the entire orchestra, raise expectation to its highest pitch. The absorbed attention is then aroused from its trance by the astonishing burst of sound which introduces "Heaven and

Earth are full of the Majesty of thy Glory." Description here would frustrate its purpose. The enraptured soul is fixed in adoration. Emanations from the Deity, like those which inspired the penning of this sublime effusion of Cherubin praise, have possessed her every faculty.

The interest, sir, which I feel in vindicating the immortal fame of Handel, will, I trust, be my apology for the length of this communication. I purpose, at a future opportunity, continuing my observations on the subsequent portions of this divine composition.

OXENSIS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

WHEN the utility of any general practice is doubtful, it cannot too often be made the subject of discussion; I shall thank you therefore to insert the following remarks on the present system of studying the Greek and Roman classics. I propose to take real utility for my guide on this question, as all sensible men are accustomed to do in other cases of great importance. The real and peculiar advantages of studying the Greek and Roman writers, in their original languages, may be enumerated in a few words. It gives a thorough knowledge of the theory of grammar, and a greater facility of comprehending the meaning of many English words and terms of art: it secures a person against the danger of being deceived by the errors of unfaithfulness of translations, and procures him the name of scholar. Are these temporary advantages an adequate compensation for eight, nine, or ten, of the most valuable years of life? It will be said, there are many other advantages attending the present mode.—I allow it. But I contend that those which I have stated are the only ones which arise from studying the Greek and Roman authors in the languages in which they wrote. Now, in my opinion, all these advantages are counterbalanced by one, which must accompany the study of the writers in question, in English translations, viz. by the latter method a greater knowledge and command of the English language is acquired. But I would surrender this even, if the time dedicated to Greek and Latin could not be more profitably employed in other more important respects.

The style of the ancient authors is certainly deserving of admiration and imitation; but the value we set upon them must



must be principally regulated by what they have said, not by the language in which they have expressed their thoughts; just as we esteem a man for the sterling worth of his character, and not for the beauty of his dress. The ancients certainly have written on the most important subjects, and treated them in the most masterly manner. By no means therefore would I discontinue the study of the Greek and the Roman Classics; but, instead of directing the attention, as is done at present, almost exclusively to the manner, I would confine it chiefly to the matter; in short, they should be studied in our native tongue. There should be classical masters in schools as well as at present, but they should be employed in teaching their pupils their own language thoroughly, in instilling into them the knowledge of things, the knowledge of men and manners, instead of the knowledge of antiquated languages. They should instruct them to examine the reasonings, to comprehend the sense, to trace the connection and the plan, to treasure up the useful observations, of the ancient authors; whereas, in the present system, they are obliged to make these secondary considerations, or perhaps to overlook them entirely, while they are loading their scholars with the unprofitable burden of the dead languages. For the fact is, that the generality of those who study Latin and Greek labour for seven or eight years, perhaps longer, in acquiring a stock of expressions, whose signification infallibly escapes their memory after they have been for a few years engaged in the active duties of life. What can be more preposterous? If the plan that I wish to recommend were to be adopted, young men would amass for themselves, during the same number of years, an inexhaustible treasure. They would form, during the season of education, valuable habits, and feel their beneficial effects in every succeeding transaction of their lives. They would carry away with them from the academy, a habit of investigation, and of patient attention; they would be able from their enlarged study of the English language, to express their thoughts on all subjects with conciseness and elegance; they would not be liable to be imposed upon by the fallacies of reasoning; nor would their conversation be composed of the frivolity and anility which abound in most companies. Instead of learning so many passages by heart from Latin authors,

the memories of youths should be exercised in recapitulating, at stated times, whatever was valuable in their preceding studies; and their imaginations would be abundantly cultivated by repeatedly reading, with attention, the excellent English translations of the Greek and Roman poets, and the no less beautiful productions of our native bards. In the present system, the memory and imagination arrive at maturity while the more important powers of the mind are yet struggling in the weakness of childhood. If people assent to the justness of these observations, yet ask, after all, how can the time of children be employed at school, if the study of the ancient languages be laid aside? I answer, teach them thoroughly the universal language, viz. the French, and any of the other modern languages you think proper: ground them well in grammar, geography, history, and chronology; then conduct them to the English classical school; make them compose daily in English; study the most approved authors of ancient or modern times, that are suited to their age, in their own language; and, instead of making Romans and Grecians of you children, you will make them what they were intended to be, rational sensible creatures. You educate your children according to the present mode, and when they come home you abuse them for being blockheads; when, at the same time, they have not had a fair chance given them, when the most valuable powers of their minds have not been developed by proper cultivation. One great evil and prominent defect in the present is, that children *learn nothing thoroughly*; and the reason is that they have not leisure, because the learned languages occupy so much of their time. Reviews and repetitions are the only means of fixing what has been learned firmly in the memory. But I shall pursue this speculation no farther. The Greek and Roman languages must, of course, be studied by those youths who are intended for professions, in which a knowledge of them is required. Yet I should wish to see no more time employed on them than is barely necessary for making such an acquaintance with them as the practice of the profession demands. Future generations, I am inclined to think, will not impose the tyrannical task of learning Greek and Latin on the other youthful classes of the community.

Sept. 12, 1811.

C. S.  
For



For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS ON BRITISH MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

THE original end or design of municipal corporate bodies, considering the general ignorance and rudeness of the times, when their institution was thought necessary, was founded in reason and sound policy. No better medium, at the period, could possibly have been devised, to protect and cherish weak and timid commerce, when men, emerging from the gloomy ages of Gothic barbarism and feudal anarchy, began to form extensive societies, and live in mutual confidence and security. The ferocious and sanguinary satellites of the hostile and tyrannic castle, sated with a life of continual seclusion and precarious plunder, and encouraged by the less tumultuous and guilty modes of life, presented to them in cultivating the arts of peace, assisted in the great work of raising towns where before was solitude, of establishing order where before were havoc and confusion, of diffusing plenty where formerly reigned devastation and misery. The universal tendency of man to promote his own in preference to the general interest, it was justly apprehended, would, however, in the course of time overwhelm this dawning happiness, and involve society again, in all the wretchedness and anarchy from which it had been but just rescued. That no individual, or combination of persons, should, by an arrogated or self-created power, arbitrarily, rule or govern the society thus formed; the most wise, just, and respectable, of the inhabitants were selected, by mutual consent, and invested, by the national or supreme government, with the local or municipal one of such city, town, or district, subject to the control or revision of the higher power, either from its own just discretion, or the general wish of the people. Hence amongst a rude, a credulous, and ignorant, community, necessary asylums were raised for the injured and oppressed, and honest guardians appointed to preserve the peace, and rights, and comforts, of all classes. As the history of man is a motley register of crimes, absurdities, and inconsistencies, here and there ornamented with a slender flowery margin of virtues, we are assured, the original design of these, as well as of all human institutions, was too early abused, and perverted to the very worst of purposes,—that of enriching the privileged few by the plunder of the many.

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Still their existence, even under these disadvantages, could not be dispensed with. The too-generally unenlightened state of society demanded their continuance, and every man who was ambitious of promoting his interest, sought to enrol himself in their body. Hence corporations became too numerous and powerful for suppression, even after their inutility and scandalous abuses of power were but too manifest. Cowper, in his excellent philosophical poem, "The Task," has given us a picture, in the beginning of the fourth book, of the many evils and gross abuses almost unavoidably attendant on chartered or corporate bodies, delineated in so masterly and finished a style, that I cannot resist giving it here at its full length.

"Man in society is like a flower  
Blown in its native bed: 'tis there alone  
His faculties, expanded in full bloom,  
Shine out;—these only reach their proper  
use.

But man *confederated* and leagued with man  
By regal warrant, or self-join'd by bond,  
For int'rest sake, or swarming into clans  
Beneath one head, for purposes of war,  
Like flow'rs selected from the rest, and bound  
And huddled close to fill some crowded vase,  
Fades rapidly, and, by compression marr'd,  
Contracts defilement not to be endur'd.

Hence charter'd boroughs are such public  
plagues;

And burghers, men immaculate perhaps  
In all their private functions, once combin'd,  
Become a loathsome body, only fit  
For dissolution, hurtful to the main.  
Hence merchants, unimpeachable of sin  
Against the charities of domestic life,  
Incorporated, seem at once to lose  
Their nature; and disclaiming all regard  
For mercy and the common rights of man;  
Build factories with blood, conducting trade  
At the sword's point, and dying the white  
robe

Of innocent commercial justice red.

Hence, too, the field of glory, as the world  
Misleads it, dazzled by its bright array;  
With all its majesty of thund'ring pomp,  
Enchanting music and immortal wreaths,  
Is but a school where thoughtlessness is taught  
On principle, where foppery atones  
For folly, gallantry for every vice."

From considerations such as these, in many places, the pretensions of corporate bodies to authority and consequence are so ineffably despised at this illumined epoch, that very few gentlemen of refined education, or liberal principles, are to be found amongst them; and we are convinced their mouldy and cumbrous charters, in such situations, are only pre-  
C served

served from the respect that attaches to all ancient establishments, however ridiculous in the present day.

Municipal bodies are no longer the most wise, just, and respectable, inhabitants of most provincial towns; and we dare venture to assert that, the great majority of those members who constitute the *right worshipful* and *worshipful* corporations of the United Empire, are more ignorant, weak, and prejudiced, than their less-favored and dignified neighbours, whose circumstances and opportunities are equally unembarrassed, and open to acquire improvement. The spirited, independent, and patriotic, exertions of the corporation of London, on all trying and momentous occasions, to the safety and welfare of their country, are the very best reproofs that can possibly be given to the frozen and disgraceful apathy, too generally, evinced by those wretched phantoms of misplaced power and chartered authority; and we conceive it a higher dignity, and more reputable character, under the free and equal constitution of Great Britain, to be an honest, cheerful, and independent cobbler, in an humble bulk of London, than hold the first distinction amongst such paltry, bungling, jugglers, and be daily pelted with the filth and rotten eggs of public execration. Away then with all such unmeaning puppet-shows! they are really too absurd to be amusing, and too expensive to be longer endured with any degree of complaisance. But the genius of inquiry into public abuses and impositions begins to awaken the too-long deluded and slumbering people of these countries. Princes, peers, and commoners, shrink from his keen and scrutinising eye. A gangrene hath seized the wide sheltering oak of the state, and from the trunk hath spread the contagion through all its ramifications. That these little branches of municipal government should have caught the infection, is no way surprising; the wonder would have been if they had not. The pruning knife of correction is become absolutely necessary, to lop off the funguses and excrescencies, which slothful negligence and childish indulgence have suffered to grow offensive to the eye, and disgraceful to themselves. An inquiry into the nature and extent of the evil should, with all due expediency, be entered upon by the grand inquest of the nation. If municipal government be found necessary at all, let it in every place where it appears loaded with ab-

surdities, monopoly, and injustice, those radical defects with which corporation charters are universally allowed to abound, be adapted to the improved reason, customs, and manners, of the present day. Men of refined and enlightened minds, will then be encouraged, to take on all occasions active situations in it; and municipal government receive a due proportion of that respect, veneration, and awe, from the populace; divested of which, the most legitimate, constitutional, and indispensable, power, sinks into contempt, or, what perhaps is equally injurious to the many, degenerates into tyranny.

L. S.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN giving to the public early last year a short account of a dietetic experiment, now of four years standing, in a small pamphlet, entitled "*The Return to Nature*," I attempted to explain the fable of Prometheus. Towards the conclusion of that story, we are told, that men laid Jupiter's gift of health and longevity on the back of an ass, to bring it home from Mount Olympus; that the ass was seized with thirst, and, despising the blessing conferred by the Father of the Gods, parted with it for a draught of water, to a serpent which guarded the fountain where the ass stopped to drink. My conception of this part of the fable was, that Prometheus first taught the application of fire to the concoction of animal food, and that, thirst being the consequence of that diet, man was at once assailed by the two deleterious principles, animal food and water; by which means his health was impaired and his existence curtailed.\* I have very lately met with a strong and unexpected confirmation of the import which I had attributed to the fable in question. It happened to me one day last summer, as I was walking in Pope's Wood, near my cottage at Binfield, to be forcibly struck with a convic-

\* See "*The Return to Nature*," p. 9. The diet there recommended consists of fruits and vegetables, the more strictly the better, without drinking at all. If from our general state of disease, or if merely from habit, the use of some portion of liquid be requisite, distilled water is preferred to any other, as having the noxious ingredients subtracted. The following plain observation is, I think, calculated to make an impression. In illness the appetite, natural to us in health, becomes prostrate; the thirst, which I contend is not natural, increases.



tion that the Eleusinian mysteries must necessarily have been connected with the important truth, that vegetables are the proper food of man. In making researches upon this subject I lately found the following passage in Josephus's book against Apion.\* *Αὐτὴ (Πυθαγόρου) μὲν οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν οὐκ ἐλεγχεται συγγραμμῇ, πολλοὶ δὲ τὰ περὶ αὐτὸν ἱστορήσαντι, καὶ τῶν ἐπισημοτάτων ἐστὶν Ἑρμιππὸς, ἀνὴρ περὶ πᾶσαν ἱστορίαν ἐπιμελής. λέγει τοῦτο ἐν τῷ περὶ Πυθαγόρου βιβλίῳ, ὅτι Πυθαγόρας, εὖρος αὐτῶν τῶν συνήσι-  
αζων τελευτήσαντος, τοῦνομα Καλλιφάντος, τοῦ γένος Κροτωνιάτου, τὴν ἐκείνου ψυχὴν, εἶλεγε, διατρίβειν αὐτῷ καὶ νυκτὶ καὶ μεθ' ἡμερᾶν· καὶ ὅτι παρεκάλειτο μὴ διερχέσθαι τόπον ἐφ' ὃν ἀνὴρ οὐκ ὁκλάσῃ, καὶ τῶν διψίων ὕδατων ἀπέχεσθαι, καὶ πᾶσις ἀπέχειν ἐλασφύμιας.* "There remains no acknowledged work of Pythagoras, but many writers have left memorials of him, the most celebrated of whom is Hermippus, remarkable for historical accuracy. He tells us, in his first book concerning Pythagoras, that the philosopher, having lost Calliphon, of Crotona, one of his intimate associates, declared that the spirit of Calliphon accompanied him day and night; and that it warned him never to pass near the spot where the ass had committed his error, to beware of thirst-creating† waters, and to refrain from ill language (irreverential conduct I suppose) towards the gods." Had the option been granted to me I could not have interpolated into any ancient author a passage more directly to my purpose.

I shall not at present go into the subject of the Eleusinian Mysteries, but will confine myself to the fable of Ceres and Proserpine, as related in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, which I conceive to have been invented to signify the transition of mankind from the use of vegetable food alone to our present mixed diet, together with the effects of that contempt of nature's ordinances.

— 'Tis not vain or fabulous  
(Though so esteem'd by shallow ignorance)  
What the sage poets, taught by th' heavenly  
Muse,  
Storied of old in high immortal verse.

*Comus*, v. 513.

\* See the index to Josephus, article Pythagoras.

† It is well known that many waters excite thirst instead of allaying it. The Hindoos mix rain water and alum with the well water of the country, the one to purify the other to soften it. The Ganges is turbid higher up than Benares for a considerable part of the year.

Monsieur Bailly wrote a volume to prove that the ancient Brahmins were the depositaries, not the inventors, of their knowledge, and that they were indebted for it to certain nations in the northern hemisphere, residing at the 50th or 55th degree of latitude. In discussing that obscure question he has shewn so much ability and erudition that few of my readers would willingly have it in charge to controvert his arguments. Leaving to their perusal this pleasing book of Bailly, I shall regard the mystic theology of the Brahmins as the source of the Greek mythology. Of the former, the whole was one system of descents, (*avatāras*) or incarnations of the supreme power. The first emanation from Brahm\*, the uncreated soul of the universe, was the triple power, the creative, the preservative, the destructive, in the personages of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, from whom were derived the Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto, of the Greeks. It was an opinion of the greatest antiquity that all things originated from water, operated upon by the supreme power. In *Sacotala*, the ancient Indian drama, we are told that water was the first work of the eternal mind. This incorporation of the Eternal Spirit with chaotic matter was worshipped by the Greeks under the title of Pan, the *Ἑρως προτογονος*, of Orpheus and Hesiod. This idea is finely glanced at in one of the choruses in the *Ajax* of Sophocles, (l. 693, ed. Brunck) *ὦ Πάν, παν ἀλιπλάγχε—ὦ θεῶν χοροποι' ἀναξ*. "O Pan, thou wanderer of the deep—thou leader of the celestial dance." In the 2d verse of the first chapter of *Genesis*, Moses denominates chaos *the waters and the deep*. The sea is not gathered together until afterwards, as we find in the ninth and tenth verses. It was formed out of the pre-existing mass of chaotic waters. The symbols of water and of inert matter are equally the ship, the lotus, the crab, &c.

Damater, or Ceres, is another personification, representing our earth and its productions. She is the same as Proserpine, the fabulist having occasion for this personage both on earth and in the lower regions at the same time. Wherefore Cicero addresses them together in the singular number; "*Teque Ceres et Libera, quarum sacra*," &c. marking their distinction by the plural pronoun. In the Orphic hymn to Proserpine several

\* He was never worshipped.

C 2

epithets.

epithets, such as *Εισδατι*, *καρποισι* *Ερυσσα*, and others, identify her with her mother. The beautiful Proserpine, the virgin daughter of Ceres,\* typifies the human race, subsisting in full vigour and beauty on the food provided for them by the general parent.† As the consort of Pluto, she represents the degraded state of man consequent on his change of food, and contempt of the divine laws.‡ It is upon this account that, while she always preserves the appellation of *Παρθενος*, the Virgin, to designate the early and innocent state of mankind, (although if we were to attend to the whimsical Bryant we should believe that the Greeks seldom knew what they were about) while poetry labours to find words sufficiently glowing to describe her beauty, her gentleness, and her purity, before she was carried off from the fields of Enna; still Proserpine, once lost, is stated to be an infernal inquisitor, the maddening sword-bearer, the instigatrix of the furies; is worshipped, in the character of Ceres§, as *Αχθια*, from *αχθος*, grief; and in Arcadia

\* Isis, the Ceres of Egypt, was also Juno, Venus, and Diana, being under these several titles, the passive principle of production. Hence the Roman goddess Libitina, who presided over funerals, was worshipped both as Venus and as Proserpine. Isis is the zodiacal constellation Virgo, with a branch of a tree, or with ears of corn, in her hand. The torch of Ceres is the emblem of the sun, as the cornucopia is that of fructification, which is the result of his energies.

† She who bestows health and opulence.

*Και πλουτον πολυαλθεν ομηδ' υγιειαν ανασταν.*

*Orphic Hymn to Ceres.*

‡ The period of this fable is the expiration of the golden age at the deluge of Deucalion, and the commencement of the age which succeeded. Proserpine seems to become the principal agent in the affairs of the infernal regions.

§ Ceres has her archetype in the mythology of the Hindoos. Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu, is crowned with ears of corn, and encircled in a branch laden with fruit. For this and many other such analogies I refer the reader to the works of Sir William Jones. In Italy the ministers of Ceres were Feronia for the trees, Flora for the flowers, and Pomona for the fruits. Their votaries, we are told by Strabo, could walk bare-foot on burning coals uninjured, a strong manner of signifying the effect of vegetable juices on the human frame. Is not a garden the place of residence of the just, the final object of their hopes, in all religions? In the last chapter of the Revelation of St. John, fruits and pure water are expressly connected with man's beatitude: "And the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations."

and elsewhere as the fury Erynnis herself. So grieved indeed and infuriated did Ceres become after her production of the centaur Arion, that her temples were more dreaded than those of the Cyclops. In consequence of that monstrous birth she concealed herself in a cave, until her return was obtained by supplication, mankind having become diseased during her absence. Let me enquire how it can be explained in any other way than that for which I am arguing, that the rural and innocent Ceres, the friend and benefactress of mankind, by whom the *initia vita, atque victus, legum, morum, mansuetudinis, humanitatis exempla hominibus et civitatibus data ac dispersita esse dicantur*, could possibly so change her nature as to resemble the very principle of evil, and become the horror of mankind.

I will now refer the reader to the fifth book of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* for the fable of Ceres and Proserpine. He will there find the principal events of the fable to be, that Proserpine, being seized upon and carried off by Pluto, passes in his car to the infernal regions through the fountain Cyane, and through the body of Typhæus, or Typhon, the principle of evil, whose limbs the poet sublimely stretches under Sicily: that Ceres searches for her daughter every-where; and, learning her ruin, applies to Jupiter to interpose his irresistible power and effect her liberation. Jupiter, after having dispatched Mercury to ascertain whether she had yet tasted of the infernal food, decides that Proserpine shall pass a part of her time with Ceres and a part with Pluto. The point which it is my object to prove is, that the lapse of the goddess and her consequent descent to the realm of darkness, were connected with the use of animal food and water.

I must first premise that I consider nothing more puerile or contemptible in literature than fanciful attempts, by the interchange and transposition of syllables and letters, to conquer the difficulties with which those are encompassed who occupy themselves in expounding the riddles of antiquity. The art of sifting out and compelling meanings from the insecure and fortuitous analogy of sounds is indeed an humble occupation. They are the events or incidents of a poetical story which ought to attract our attention, for these rest on a different and a firmer basis. It is acknowledged on all sides that, in the theogony of the early ages, some hidden import or other was continually veiled. The question then is, what



what was that concealed meaning? And first as to the food of man in the case before us. The inventors of the fable of Ceres and Proserpine appear to me to have typified the change from our natural to an unnatural means of sustenance, by making Pluto proclaim that he who should bring with him the golden bough and present it to Proserpine should be exempted from the laws of hell, should have ingress and egress free, in consideration of so acceptable an offering. We all recollect, that Æneas furnishes himself with this claim to the favour of Proserpine, when he contemplates his ever-famous descent in the sixth Æneid. That this golden bough was a bough of golden fruit is too obvious, and will be too readily conceded for me to do more than produce a single authority for that construction.

But beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree  
Of blooming gold, had need the guard  
Of dragon-watch. *Comus, v. 387.*

Apollodorus mentions that, when Jupiter required the release of Proserpine, Pluto gave her at once the pomegranate\* to eat, *να μη πολὺν χρόνον παρὰ τῇ μητρὶ καταμεινῇ*, "that she might not pass much time with her mother." The original fabulist did not chuse to tell us that Proserpine partook of meat in the infernal regions, for then there would have been nothing symbolical; but, to typify the food of blood, he chose the pomegranate, the juice of which when ripe resembles blood. Proserpine's remaining a part of the year with Pluto and the rest with Ceres appears to refer to the two kinds of food to which Jupiter is thus made to give an unwilling sanction, merely because the use of animal food had been already adopted when the rape by Pluto was first added to the mythological history of Ceres. The only solution of this circumstance of the fable that I have ever heard of, except Lord Bacon's, which is not adapted to all parts of the globe, is that it alludes to the corn remaining half the year in the bowels of the earth, and half above it; but the fact is totally otherwise†. Proserpine's de-

\* *Rapta tribus, dixit, solvit jejunia granis,  
Punica quæ lento cortice poma tegunt.*  
*Ov. Fast. l. 4. v. 607.*

There are also three kinds, and no more, of animal food, the fishes, the birds, and the beasts

† The corn appears in two or three weeks after the seed is planted. I must not forget to remind the reader that the four most an-

scient through water\* to the subterraneous regions cannot be considered as quite indifferent, when we recollect that the Greeks used the adjective *νυμφοληπτος*, "possessed with water," and the Romans *lymphatus*, just as we say in good Scripture language, "possessed of a devil." So that, with them, "to be watered," was to be in a very high state of disease, for it signified to be insane, to be distracted. Ceres in searching for her daughter is seized with thirst, and asks permission to allay it at the door of a cottage. The old woman who lives there brings out to the goddess a vessel, not of pure water, but of water which has something mixed in it, the fabulist clearly indicating thereby the admixture of foreign matter which there is in water. While Ceres drinks, a boy presents himself before her, and being thirsty himself, reproaches her for drinking so deeply of the water. She takes offence at his insolence, and, throwing over him what remains in the vessel, together with the mixture, she changes him into a lizard called the stellio, a reptile of minute dimensions, lest his power† of doing injury, should equal his inclination. I have no where met with an explanation of this portion of the fable. Some meaning must evidently be intended. Ovid, although he did not comprehend the full force of that traditionary wisdom which he was rendering eternal by his delightful poetry, was not a man to write what he suspected to be nonsense; indeed, if we

cient orders of priests, the Rahans, the Brahmins, the Magi, and the Druids, confined themselves to vegetable food, as did also the Athenian prince Triptolemus, who established the Eleusinian Mysteries, and one of whose laws prohibits all injury to animals. The words are, *Ζωα μὴ σφραζεσθαι*.

\* On the metamorphosis of the fountain-nymph Cyane, we are told,

*Denique pro vivo vitiatas sanguine venas  
Lympha subit.*

† *Inque brevem formam, ne sit vis magna  
nocendi,  
Contrahitur.*

I beg leave to refer the learned reader to a variety of passages in the Greek and Latin authors, particularly to the choruses of the Greek tragedians, for confirmations of the view here taken of the fable of Proserpine. It is probable also that light will thus be thrown upon some sentences which hitherto have baffled the labours of commentators. The story of Aristæus, the hunter, and his bees, or of that prince and his people, I shall take a future opportunity of observing upon.

WERE

were to consider the figures in these beautiful poetical paintings, as called up and dismissed like those of a pantomime, by the wand of harlequin, the reading of poetry would sink to the most puerile of all amusements, and would be a perfect waste of time. To my apprehension, Ceres appears to say, by this abrupt action towards the harsh-visaged boy, *puer durioris*, "Since you already carry about you one principle of evil, which is manifest in your countenance, receive also the other mischievous principle as a chastisement for your contempt of my divine nature." Thus she marks him all over with the contents of the old woman's pitcher, and accordingly *stellio*, the name of the lizard into which the boy was changed, signifies in Latin, a knave or a villain. The impaired strength and the general degradation of the human species, could not be more vividly depicted than by this metamorphosis. It is most melancholy to reflect, that the corrupt state of the world should have made so deep an impression on the minds of those distinguished men, whoever they were, with whom the ancient religion originated. Humiliating as this truth may be, it descends to us with the accumulated authority of antiquity. Yet let us not despair: Apollo is our protector, and he has not been idle. The divinity who presides over medicine and letters, he to whom Jupiter has assigned the province of curing or inflicting diseases, has bent his powerful bow, and stretched this reptile lifeless at his feet. Praxiteles has left to admiring ages a statue of Apollo,\* as the lizard killer, *σαυροκτονος*. Pliny says (Hist. Nat. l. 34. s. 8.) *Praxiteles quoque marmore felicitior, ideo et clarior fuit. Fecit tamen ex ære pulcherrima opera: Proserpina raptum; item Catagusum; et Liberum Patrem; et Ebrietatem.—Fecit et puberem Apollinem subrepenti lacerta comminus sagittâ insidiantem, quem Sauractonon vocant.* "Praxiteles sculptured a young Apollo, transfixing with an arrow the lizard as it was creeping away." This is very much as Ovid describes the animal, *fugit anum, latebramque petit*. This action was so remarkable in the history of Apollo, that he takes his name from it. *Ἀπολλων*, *Ἀπολλων*, is the participle of *ἀπολλυμι*, to kill or destroy. Of the minor incidents of this fable I shall say nothing at present, ex-

cept that they are perfectly consistent with the principal ones; and I shall reserve, to another occasion, what I have to communicate further on the mystic theology of the ancients. Every argument must have one or more data. In submitting this to the public, I ask but a single datum: namely, that the experiment of vegetable diet, and distilled water, which I am making in my own family, will be attended with similar results in other families. By the success of this experiment, as far as it has proceeded, by the evidence arising out of the fable which we have been examining, as well as by other reasons connected with the learning of ancient days, supported as all this ground of confidence is by an exemption in my own person from the attacks of a painful illness, or in other language, by my delivery from the grasp of the Promethean vulture; I am induced to believe that many wise men have long ago discovered, first, that man is not by nature a carnivorous animal; secondly, that thirst is occasioned by a flesh diet; and lastly, that water contains an admixture of particles, which are injurious. Had it so happened that our regimen had been strictly and generally adopted in England, from the commencement of the reign of his present Majesty, I am persuaded that there would not, at this hour, have been found in the whole island a wretch capable of destroying an infant in the cradle. Some considerable effect would already have been produced; but in the course of ages it would be felt and perceived, how true in its most refined sense is that opinion, so elegantly expressed by the Muse of other days, that the torch of love never burns with so vivid a lustre, as when fanned by the benefactress, Ceres.

O voi ch' avete gl' intelletti sani,  
Mirate la dottrina che s'asconde  
Sotto 'l velame degli versi strani.

Dante, *Inf. cap. ix.*

JOHN FRANK NEWTON.

Chester-Street, Jan. 6, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

NOT long ago I saw some people here gathering Mandrakes. Mandrakes is an innocent species of the night-shade, called *Atropa* by the botanists, and is thought to be good against barrenness. It is often called *Briny*, by the common people.

Mandragora, or Mandrakes, is both male and female; the male has a very long,

\* The Apollo of Belvedere, now in the Museum of Paris.



long, large root; largest at the upper end, forked and shaped somewhat like the human body. From *Mandragōra*, or *Mandrakis*, the ancients gave the name of *Mandragoritis*, to Venus. The Emperor Julian, in one of his Letters tells us, that he drinks the juice of Mandrakes to excite amorous propensities. And Moses tells us, *Gen. xxx, 14*, that Reuben, the son of Leah, brought Mandrakes from the field, and that Jacob's wives had a dispute about them; Rachel, as in the opinion of some at the present day, thinking them good against barrenness.

JAMES HALL.

Chesnut Walk, Walthamstow,  
Dec. 15, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
YOUR correspondent, who signs himself INDEX, in the last number of the Monthly Magazine, p. 548, cannot be acquainted with the modern dictionaries of Arts and Sciences, or he could not have made so strange and utterly unfounded an assertion as that the word CANTEEN is to be found "in one, and only one, of our dictionaries;" whereas it is difficult, I believe, to fix upon any one, excepting the Encyclopædia Britannica, in which it is not mentioned, and the thing itself described. A short account of CANTEEN, with notice of the manufacturer of the article, on a large scale for the British government, is given in Dr. GREGORY'S Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences. The vessel is also described in the British Encyclopædia by Nicholson; and in Kendal's Pocket Encyclopædia. But in Dr. Rees' NEW CYCLOPÆDIA is given a very full and particular description, accompanied with two plates, by Lowry, of all the machinery used in the manufacture, which has been before the public full five years.

JER. JOYCE.

Highgate, Jan. 10, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
IN this age of reason it will perhaps be tolerated, that one may combat a prejudice which costs to the country every year thousands of her bravest defenders, without any alledged necessity, and whose lives might be saved by a parliamentary regulation, or an order of the Board of Admiralty, not of greater length than the paragraph I am writing.

During the last month, at least THREE

THOUSAND brave and valuable men have ingloriously perished under circumstances, which the slightest consideration will prove to have been so many wanton and unnecessary SACRIFICES—sacrifices so wanton—so unnecessary—and so easily to have been prevented, that, had the same number of men been standing upon a magazine of gun-powder, it might with equal reason be made a question, whether their deaths had been unavoidable, had we purposely applied a match to the powder, and they had been blown to atoms!

During the month of December, in the St. George of 93 guns, the Defence of 74 guns, the Hero of 74 guns, the Saldanha of 44, the Baltic Fleet, and in other ways, more than THREE THOUSAND brave British seamen perished by their ships being wrecked on LEE-SHORES—from physical causes, which would also have driven the crews alive on the same shores, had they been provided with the means of preserving their buoyancy, after they had lost the other artificial means of floating, afforded by their ships.\* In fact, had each man been provided with a cork girdle—a cork spencer—a cork life-preserver, or any of the numerous contrivances invented to diminish the specific gravity of the human body, in water, and enable unhappy mariners to float over the few yards which usually lie between their wrecks and a lee-shore.

I know that old seamen, or young and thoughtless seamen, will sneer at these fresh-water fears and cowardly provisions! They "think it pusillanimous to attend to any measures of precaution! They deem it an indication of fear to stop a leak—to work the pumps—to cut away the masts—to fasten down the hatches—or take any measures which counteract their destiny, or supersede the protection of Providence! Calking—coppering—and all other arts of the ship-builder, calculated to keep the crews afloat in ships, they treat as the arts of cowards and land-lubbers. A truly brave seaman (say they) would prefer to go to sea in a riddle—trust to his fate—and leave all to Providence!—At any rate, if he cannot swim in a riddle, he is bound to sink without murmuring, and submit quietly to that destiny which cannot be averted!"

\* Swimming in a tempestuous sea is out of the question—nothing can float even at intervals in such a sea, but what is specifically lighter than water.

Such

Such really are the sturdy prejudices and arguments of this race of men, and they are as unconquerable by appeals to their reason, as their bodies and courage are unconquerable when opposed to the enemy. "Not to sink quietly, (say they) when our ship will no longer sustain us, would be unworthy of us, and perdition seize the poltroon who would leave his ship while two planks of her remained together!" So say I—but, when the last planks separate—what then? "What then—why then he may get ashore if he can!"—This then is all I ask—when the elements have proved the inefficacy of exertion—or indicate that such may be the event; then I ask, that every man should be allowed to buckle on his last resource—his cork-belt, cork jacket, or whatever best answers the purpose.

Let the reader think on the *indescribable* horrors of the time passed in a hopeless wreck, between the striking of the ship and its going to pieces—let him pause in this place, and reflect on the *variety* of those sufferings—and on the subsequent pangs of parents, widows, and orphans—and let him, on the convictions of his feelings and his reason, declare the bounden duty of the legislature on this subject!—Is it not most evident that a law, ordering the provision on board of all ships, of a life-preserver, for every soul on board, is due from wise legislation, at once to prove its tenderness for the lives of those whom it is bound to protect; and to demonstrate its superiority over fool-hardy and vulgar prejudices?

I should be ashamed to quote the stale argument of the House of Commons on such occasions, by urging the *policy* of preserving the lives of our brave defenders, at the expence of their prejudices; because HUMANITY demands the enactment of such a law, and policy, ought never to be named when there exists a paramount claim of humanity. I shall, however, invite the reader once more to depict in his mind the horrors of a hopeless wreck, and imagine the effect on the exertions of a crew, when in one case they have the means of salvation in their own power, and when in the other they have only to count the moments, till that wave arrives which is to close their hopes in this world! Instead of giving way to the agonies of despair—of losing their sense of subordination—of indulging in criminal and fatal excesses—confidence in personal security would invigorate their exertions, and there

would be no motive for leaving the ship by desperate experiments, but every inducement to continue with the wreck while two planks kept together!

It is absolutely certain—as CERTAIN as any proposition of Euclid,—that, had the crews of the St. George, Defence, and Hero, lately wrecked in the North Seas, and of the Saldanha, wrecked off the coast of Ireland, say about THREE THOUSAND brave men, been provided with any arrangement of cork sufficient to maintain their buoyancy, nearly the whole must have reached the shore alive!—Thus have THREE THOUSAND men perished in these instances, simply because a legislative enactment was not made last year—what then shall we have reason to think of that legislature, if after such warnings, any number of our brave defenders should be drowned in like manner during the ensuing winter?

The crime of OMISSION in such a case, would be little less culpable than the crime of COMMISSION!

Dec. 30, 1811. COMMON SENSE.

P.S. The simplest and cheapest contrivance that I have seen for these purposes, is a long canvas bag, about five or six inches in diameter, filled with old corks, or cork shavings, passed round the body under the arms, and tied with a string, or piece of leather, on the chest. The corks drawn in London and Middlesex, during a single Christmas, would on this plan make belts enough for the crews of the whole Royal Navy.

For the Monthly Magazine.

POSTSCRIPT to the MEMOIR of JOHN FRANSHAM.

MR. SAINT has favoured the inhabitants of Norwich, and, it may be hoped, a more extensive public, with a separate life of the late John Fransham, of that city. It is in the form of letters, and contains several corrective animadversions on the account given in your Magazine for May, 1811, (see vol. xxxi. page 342) several additional anecdotes, and several interesting extracts from the unpublished writings of this philosopher.

Of the corrective and additional matter it is proper to transplant the substance into your pages; but this must be done with an abbreviation proportioned to the narrower compass of the original biography.

Mr. Saint states, (page 70) that Fransham was son to the sexton, not clerk, of saint George's parish; that when a boy, he composed sermons; and that Dr. Salter, the minister of the parish, took many kind steps toward placing him at



an English university. The kinsman, who bequeathed five-and-twenty pounds to Fransham, was willing to assist in this expense; but his death rendered the scheme abortive. Still this project occasioned the school-learning of Fransham to be pushed further than is usual in his line of life.

Mr. Saint states, (p. 72) that Fransham was not bound apprentice to a cooper at Wymondham, and that he did not stay there with his master the entire month, which he was to pass on liking. He returned to Norwich, made a similar experiment at a farriery, where he became intimate with Mr. Clover, afterwards a celebrated veterinary surgeon (p. 88); but abandoned this employment also, from abhorrence at the cruel practices there carried on of cropping, nicking, and docking, horses.

Being asked (p. 91) to which of two candidates he gave the preference, Fransham said, he should be for choosing that man who had the humanity to drive long-tailed horses.

Afterwards (p. 79) he put himself under the instruction of one Daniel Wright, a weaver, with whom he continued to work two years, subsisting all the while by throwing the shuttle. Daniel Wright was characterised by his pupil as one "who could discourse well on the nature and fitness of things." Their looms were placed in contiguous opposition, and they learned to measure their periods so rhythmically, as to converse with ease during the intervals of the click-clack. Wright possessed a finely philosophic spirit, said Fransham, and a soul well purified from vulgar errors.

Previous to his intended excursion into the Highlands of Scotland, Fransham (p. 75) walked habitually about Norwich barefoot. This led his parents to consult Sir Benjamin Wrench, whose advice was (p. 78) "to keep him low, and not to contradict him." Fransham chuckled over this sentence, which may have contributed to occasion both his temperance and his waywardness.

After his return from the north, Fransham attached himself to a band of strolling players, (p. 151) and performed at Aylsham. The corps separated in a field of turnips, where, from a total want of pecuniary resources, they had sitten down to dine.

Between the years 1760 and 1770, Fransham used a singular kind of relaxation, (p. 95) which consisted in throwing a stick, made heavy at one of

its ends by lead or iron. After each throw, he used to pace the distance from the place of projection to the place of fall; by which means he was enabled, from the increasing length of that distance, to ascertain the degrees of his advancement in skill and muscular force. The stick which Fransham employed for this amusement, was given after his death, by his sister, to Mr. Robinson, in whose possession it now remains. It were to be wished that some record subsisted of the distance to which Fransham was wont to hurl it.

Of the kindness and probity of Fransham, a curious anecdote is given, (p. 109) as follows. "He had purchased at the book-stall of some poor old woman, a small edition of one of the classics, for two shillings. On showing this book to a literary friend, he was informed, that, from its scarcity, it was fairly worth seven shillings. Do you think so, said Fransham? I am certain of it, replied his friend, as I gave that sum for a similar copy to a bookseller only a few days ago. Then I will now go (said Fransham) and pay the woman the other five shillings. Why so, expostulated the friend, she had her profit at two shillings, wherefore give her seven? If I had purchased (answered Fransham) of an established bookseller the volume, I should not have felt the necessity of carrying the other five shillings; because, as a tradesman, he ought to have known the price of the book; and I should then have thought it probable that his valuation was correct, and yours erroneous. But, as it was a poor woman, there can be no doubt she was unacquainted with the value of this particular edition. I should be doing an unjust act, were I to take advantage of her ignorance. He accordingly went immediately, and discharged this debt of conscience.

Mr. Saint thinks, (p. 112) that Fransham gave mathematical instructions to Mr. Windham; probably these are to be dated about, or shortly before, 1785, as, in the April and June of that year, Mr. Windham is believed to have inserted in Maty's Review, the account of the *Encyclopedie Methodique*, and of Condorcet's *Application de l'Analyse à la Probabilité des Decisions rendues à la Pluralité des Voix*; a choice of topic which shows that the attentions of his leisure had then a mathematical direction.

Fransham was, or affected to be, afraid

D

of

of fire; and, during his residence with Mr. Robinson, kept a rope-ladder in his bed-room, which (p. 139) he would frequently put suddenly out of his window, and descend. At one time, he used to practise himself daily in running up and down this ladder, carrying a small box, or trunk, which contained his five manuscript volumes, and was always placed on his window, ready for any emergency. As the hour of repeating this experiment was twelve at noon, spectators frequently assembled to witness his dexterity, which was not excelled by any metropolitan lamp-lighter.

He made great use of a bilbao-catch,\* or ivory cup and spike, to which a ball was suspended. Every man, said he one day, (p. 141) has some great object which he wishes to accomplish, and why should not I have mine? I will choose such a one as no mortal being ever yet chose, and which no one less than the gods would ever think of attempting. I will get a bilbao-catch, and I will catch the ball on the spiked end, six hundred and sixty-six thousand, six hundred and sixty-six times." This object he at length accomplished; he usually caught the ball about two hundred times running, and then laid it aside; his reckoning was kept with nuts, one of which represented a hundred.

Fransham was averse to dogs, and fond of cats. The latter years of his life (p. 149) were cheered by the habitual attention and weekly hospitality of Mr. W. Stark, to whose library I have been indebted for the use of several of Fransham's books, but whose modesty had concealed from me that they were the gifts of gratitude.

Many other minute particulars might be added to the account formerly given: these have struck me as the omissions most to be regretted. For the extracts from Fransham's writings, your readers are referred to the work of Mr. Saint.

Bayle, in his Dictionary, observes, that the consistent student of Spinoza would become a polytheist; he had anticipated a form of mind, which the course of nature was to realise in Fransham. Among the scholastic philosophers, occurs the name of Alexander Epicureus, whose opinions are thus described by Albertus (Phys. Tract. 3, 13): *Alexander*

\* Mr. Saint hesitates between spelling *bilver-catch*, or *bilbo-catch*; the invention is said to have come hither from Bilbao, in Spain, and thence to have its name.

*Epicureus dixit, deum esse materiam, et omnia essentialiter esse deum: et hunc deum appellavit aliquando Jovem, aliquando Apollinem, et aliquando Palladem; et formas esse pepulum Palladis, et vestem Jovis; et neminem sapientum, aiebat, ad plenum revelare posse ea quæ latebant sub peplo Palladis, et sub veste Jovis.* In this separate personification of the powers of nature, and in the classification of them under the names of pagan divinities, a great analogy may be traced with the march of Fransham's mind.

At a meeting of the United Friars, a Norwich society distinguished both for science and beneficence, a biographic relation was read in remembrance of Fransham.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,  
SIR,

IF you will give a place in your widely circulating journal to the following authentic extract from the Custom-house Books, for the series of years stated, which fell accidentally into my hands, perhaps some of your numerous correspondents may be able to account for the manner in which so prodigious a quantity of narcotic poisons is consumed, and also in what respect the revenues of the country is benefited by their use.

Years.	Opium. lbs.	Cocculus indicus, lbs.	Nux vomica, in form of extract, lbs.
1796	20,691	12,792	2,207
1797	7,183	13,592	2,391
1798	9,891	7,892	2,830
1799	24,914	7,830	19
1800	48,682	31,567	35,602
1801	54,255	30,354	60,132
1802	24,316	115,237	194,377
1803	26,549	81,265	88,873
1804	20,776	56,696	13,611
1805	16,111	72,143	1,092

QUERIST.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

I WILL thank you to communicate to Mr. I. Collett, of Evesham, through the medium of your useful publication, a remedy for the "destructive ravagers on apple trees," as he is pleased to call the present blight, in your Magazine of November last.

Avail yourself of a dry warm sunny day, preferring a summer one at noon.

Let a servant bring his apparatus for cleaning of coach-harness. Take the hard brush and rub off all the blight, as clean as possible, from the different infected



sected limbs, then use a soft brush infused with train oil, and give the limbs so cleansed a good dressing. Renew this three or four times in the course of a month, always selecting a dry day and warm sun.

You will find the tree renovate, the insects destroyed, and the cracks in the bark fill up and adhere to the wood; for at the same time that the viscous oil is noxious to the insects, it is nourishing to the bark and limbs of the tree, penetrates the cracks which engenders the insects, and, aided by the heat of the sun, effectually destroys them.

In addition to this remedy, were large cankered places are found in the tree, cut them clean out, and fill the chasm with Foresyth's composition.

Should Mr. Collett find my suggestions useful, I will thank him, for my satisfaction and the public good, to gratify, through your medium, W. W.

Clapton, Jan. 10th, 1812.

N.B. Under every tree so treated, sweep clean up whatever may have fallen in a heap, then cover it with damp leaves, hay, &c. and, after sprinkling it with brimstone, set it on fire to consume by degrees, stirring it occasionally.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent of November last, R. A., I have taken the liberty to give it as my opinion that the *Gansaws*, or *Gangaws*, which he supposes to be instruments formerly used for flying, were nothing more than the "*Ganzas*," or Geese, of Domingo Gonzales, with which, he asserts (in the true strain of Baron Munchausen,) that he made a voyage to the moon. This book I remember to have read, with delight, at that age when the renowned adventures of Tom-Thumb and Jack the Giant-killer were our principal literary treats; the book I believe is now scarce. The exclamation quoted by your correspondent might be taken for a burlesque on the following: "O! that I had wings like a dove, for then would I flee away and be at rest!" But the date of the dialogues, from which it is taken, corresponds with the time in which aerial excursions were arduously wished for and attempted; and, though success was reserved for a future age, it was said that the art of flying would at some time be so familiar that it would become as common to hear a man ask for his *wings* as it was to hear him call for his *boots*. That great genius, Dr. Wilkins,

who died 1672, projected "the Art of Flying," and maintained the possibility of a voyage to the moon: to which the dutchess of Newcastle made this objection: Doctor, where am I to find a place for baiting at, in the way up to that planet? Madam, said he, of all the people in the world I never expected that question from you, who have built so many *castles in the air*, that you may lie every night at one of your own.

From that time to the present it appears the bold experimentalists had never wholly lost their hopes of success. And I well remember, that my father once put into my hands, as a curiosity worth preserving, an old almanack by Moore, in which was foretold the year when a man would be seen to raise himself into the clouds; and certain it was, that at that time Lunardi's ascension in his balloon had confirmed the prognostic!

And the ultimate success of this extraordinary and astonishing art should be recollected by those who are disposed to ridicule every bold speculation, or to obstruct the career of science.

Lambeth Marsh, J. M. FLINDALL.  
Dec. 10, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL REMARKS ON SHAKESPEARE.

HAMLET.—Act I. Sc. 1.

[Enter Bernardo and Francisco, two centinels.]

THESE two centinels, as they are called, were no doubt designed by the poet for officers on guard, and of distinction, as appears from their intimacy with Horatio and Marcellus, who might indeed with equal propriety be styled centinels themselves, for Bernardo calls them "the rivals of his watch." The phrase therefore which gave so much offence to M. Voltaire, "Not a mouse stirring," ought not to have been defended by Lord Kames, on the ground of the meanness or vulgarity of the speaker. Nevertheless it would certainly be no improvement of this easy and familiar opening dialogue to substitute any thing equivalent to the critic's pompous

"Mais tout dort, et l'armée, et les vents, et Neptune."

"By rivals of the watch," Sir Thomas Hanmer says, "are meant those who were to watch on the next adjoining ground. Rivals, in the original sense of the word, being," he observes, "proprietors of neighbouring lands parted only by a brook." Shakespeare, however, had

no such retrospect: and the word is rightly explained by Dr. Warburton as equivalent to *partners*. So in Antony and Cleopatra, Act III. Sc. 5, "Caesar, having made use of him, (that is Lepidus) presently denied him rivalry; would not let him partake of the glory of the action." Bernardo and Marcellus were officers on the same station. Horatio attended on the urgent invitation of Marcellus.

*King.* But now, my cousin Hamlet and my son.

*Ham.* A little more than kin and less than kind.

*King.* How is it that the clouds still hang on you?

*Ham.* Not so, my lord, I am too much in the sun. *Ibid, Sc. 2.*

"Hamlet perhaps alludes," says Dr. Johnson, "to the proverb, 'out of heaven's blessing into the warm sun.'" I perceive no such allusion. Hamlet means only to give a slight and contemptuous reply to the question put to him by the king, "How is it that the clouds still hang on you?" And the accidental circumstance of the sun then shining upon Hamlet, as we are necessarily led to suppose, furnishes him with this evasive answer; and it is the only notice he deigns to take of the king throughout the whole scene; the first speech, which is much in the same spirit, being spoken aside.

*Ham.* What, looked he frowningly?

*Hor.* A countenance more in sorrow than in anger. *Ibid, Sc. 2.*

Nevertheless Horatio's first impression seems to have been different.

So frown'd he once when in an angry parle  
He smote the sleaded Polaque on the ice.

What if it tempt you toward the flood, my lord,

Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,  
That beetles o'er its base into the sea;  
The very place puts toys of desperation,  
Without more motive into every brain,  
That looks so many fathom to the sea,  
And hears it roar beneath.

*Ibid, Sc. 4.*

By *toys*, in this terrific description, are meant the sudden suggestions of caprice, whims or freaks. So Friar Lawrence, when he delivers the fatal phial to Juliet, tells her "this shall free thee, if no inconstant toy abate thy valour." The idea of the poet is well illustrated by a passage in Montagne, who relates that, when he had, with great danger and difficulty, climbed to the summit of one of the Alps, standing at the brink of the precipice,

he was seized with a sudden and almost irresistible impulse to cast himself down headlong into the abyss below.

*Pol.* My liege and madam, to expostulate,  
&c. *Act II. Sc. 2.*

There is certainly some difficulty in ascertaining the precise idea of the poet respecting the character of Polonius. Dr. Warburton styles him "a weak pendant minister of state;" and the general tenor of his conduct and conversation prove this idea to be just. Yet the admonitions which he gives to his son, and the instructions to his servant, are excellent, and some of his occasional observations are those of a man of sense and knowledge. How is this paradox to be reconciled? Dr. Warburton thinks "all that is valuable in the conversation of Polonius to have been borrowed from books and delivered from imperfect recollection. In the dialogue with Reynaldo, his memory does indeed suddenly fail him in the midst of his harangue: but this cannot go far in removing the difficulty. Dr. Johnson offers a more general solution in supposing Polonius to have been originally a man of good understanding and extensive observation, but that his faculties are impaired by age, and that the idea of dotage encroaching upon wisdom will solve all the phenomena of the character of Polonius." But the conclusions of this great critic do not, I think, afford that satisfaction which we require on this point. The character of Polonius is that of a man radically weak, vain, and self-confident. The dotage or the folly of Polonius does not encroach upon wisdom, for this supposition would make wisdom the basis of the character. But the difficulty arises from the encroachment of wisdom upon folly; a degree of wisdom absolutely incompatible with the predominance of intellectual imbecility. I fear we must after all admit some incongruity in the delineation of this highly colored dramatic portrait. Possibly Shakespeare, from the accession of new ideas, deviated in some degree from his original design, and declined the task of altering what he had already been at the trouble to write, when he meant to give more respectability to the part.

*Ham.* "The play I remember pleased not the million, 'twas *caviare* to the general; but it was as I received it, and others whose judgments in such matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent play, well digested in the scenes, set down



down with as much modesty as cunning. I remember one said there was no salt in the lines to make the matter savoury, nor no matter in the phrase that might indite the author of affection, but called it an honest method as wholesome as sweet, and by very much more handsome than fine."—*Ibid, ib.*

Dr. Johnson proposes to read, "But I called it an honest method, &c." This I think clearly erroneous. The critic who said there was no salt in the lines, &c. was not one of the *million*, but of those whose judgments Hamlet preferred to his own. This man of discernment acknowledged that there was no high-seasoned ribaldry in this piece to gratify the taste of the vulgar, nor no fashionable jargon to convict the author of affection, that is, affectation or false refinement.\* But he pronounced it "an honest method as wholesome as sweet, and by very much more handsome than fine," that is, a method consonant to propriety, as instructive as it was pleasing, and characterised much more by simple elegance than meretricious embellishment. Dr. Warburton, in his long note, or rather dissertation, on this passage, has, amid many eccentricities, sufficiently proved, in opposition to Dryden and Pope, that the praises of Hamlet are by no means ironical, but very serious, and, as he thinks, very just. But, as to this last point, the world will, I imagine, continue to think with Dryden and Pope. It has been conjectured, not without probability, that "the gentle Shakespeare" took this method of consoling some friend who had made an unsuccessful attempt in the drama.

*Act III. Sc. 2.*—"Let those that play your clowns speak no more than is set down for them. For there be of them that will themselves laugh to set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh too, though in the mean time some necessary question of the play be then to be considered; that's villainous, and shews a most pitiful ambition in the fool that uses it."

It appears that the practice which so strongly and justly excited the indignation of Shakespeare was a very common one, and, as none of Shakespeare's plays were printed under his own inspection, or probably from any other than the

play-house copies, there can be no doubt but that much of the trash now to be found in them was surreptitiously introduced. Richard Tarleton, the famous comedian, as we are informed by Stowe, was particularly admired for "a wondrous plentiful, pleasant, *extemporal*, wit." STOWE, p. 697. edit. 1615.

Nature is fine in love, and, where 'tis fine,  
It sends some precious instance of itself  
After the thing it loves. *Act IV. Sc. 7.*

Laertes expresses his wonder that a young maid's wits should be as mortal as an old man's life. In the lines that follow, he aims at something like a solution of this difficulty, by observing, "that nature is fine in love," &c. that is, nature sometimes carries love or affection to a degree of exquisite refinement or sensibility: and where that is the case it commonly gives some precious mark or evidence of its love. Thus Ophelia has sacrificed her reason as a proof or pledge of the ardor of her affection. Such seems to be the meaning of this obscure passage, which perhaps, also, agreeably to the conjecture of Dr. Warburton, may involve in it an allusion to "Love Tokens."

*1st Clown.* Is she to be buried in Christian burial that wilfully seeks her own salvation?

*2d Clown.* I tell thee she is, therefore make her grave *straight*,—  
The crowner hath sat on her and finds it Christian burial.

Make her grave *immediately*, is the first and most obvious sense of this phrase. Thus in *Act III. Sc. 4*, of this play, Polonius says, of Hamlet, "He will come *straight*." But Dr. Johnson is of opinion that it means, "Make her grave from east to west, in a line parallel to the church. This interpretation receives considerable countenance from a passage in *Cymbeline*, *Act IV. Sc. 2*, where Guiderius says, at the obsequies of Fidele, "Nay, Cadwal, we must lay his head to the east—my father hath a reason for it."

The tragedy of Hamlet is deservedly celebrated among the dramas of Shakespeare; the excellencies of it are numerous and striking; yet few of his plays lie more open to critical animadversion. The three first acts are confessedly not inferior to the noblest productions of his Muse; but in relation to the two last acts we may justly exclaim, "O what a falling off is there!" Yet, amidst the radical absurdities of the conduct and management of the fable, we meet with many passages,

\* So, in *Twelfth Night*, Malvolio is styled "an affectioned ass." And, in *Love's Labour Lost*, Nathaniel tells the Pedant, "that his reasons have been witty without affection."

passages, and even entire scenes, exquisitely beautiful. "Of the feigned madness of Hamlet there appears," as Dr. Johnson has observed, "no adequate cause—his treatment of Ophelia is useless and wanton cruelty.—After he has convicted the king, he makes no proper attempt to punish him. And though, at the awful injunction of his father's ghost, he undertakes in the most solemn manner to avenge his murder, he yet fails to keep his word; and the death of the king at last springs from the desire of avenging his own and not his father's quarrel. The assassination of Polonius, the consequent distraction and untimely end of Ophelia, the sanguinary sacrifice of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, the unconscious instruments of the king's sinister purposes, the villainous treachery of Laertes, so opposite to our previous ideas of his character; the shocking behaviour of Hamlet at the grave of Ophelia, and the incidental circumstances attending her obsequies, including the far-famed scene of the grave-diggers; all these things are either grossly improbable or still more grossly offensive. Yet such is the magic of genius, that, while our judgment condemns, our feelings are deeply interested, and our admiration powerfully excited. The behaviour of Hamlet has been palliated by some, on the ground of his being represented as really disordered in his intellects. But nothing more seems intended by the poet than the portrait of a mind of extreme sensibility, incited by grief, indignation, resentment, and the ungoverned tempest of the passions, to the most wild and unjustifiable excesses. The moral is plain. In the prosecution of the most laudable ends the choice of the means ought to be strictly and uniformly attended to; and, in the words of Beaumont and Fletcher, as quoted by Mr. Steevens, in his judicious concluding remarks on this play:

"Although his justice were as white as truth,  
His way was crooked to it—that condemns him."

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN pulling down the south wing of this very ancient mansion, formerly inhabited by the family of the Brewse, who followed the fortune of the Conqueror from Normandy, some silver money was found; the pieces very thin, otherwise in fine preservation. King Phillip and Mary, commonly called Bloody Queen

Mary, their heads facing each other. The arms of the Queen and of Spain, impaled crowned, and <sup>for pence</sup> xii Possimus.

HEAD.—Philip and Mary, by the grace of God, Princes of England, France, Naples, and Spain.

TAIL.—We can do every thing with the assistance of our God.

Also the shillings of James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England.

TAIL.—No one shall divide those whom God has joined together.

HEAD.—James, by Grace of God, Great <sup>twelve-pence</sup> Britain, France, and Ireland, King. xii.

Also sixpences of same reign.

The two latter coins were found buried in the ground within the moat, by the draw-bridge, the estate and residence of  
RICHARD CAFFYN DENDY.

*Leigh-place, near Ryegate,*

Sept. 2, 1811,

"Fifteenth century the family of the Brewse, who came in with the conqueror to follow his fortunes, resided here the 13th and 14th century. Brewse's Pedigree, Heraldry Office. Also 2 vols. Manning in Bookham." *Manning's History of Surry.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I AM induced, through your excellent publication, to draw the attention of its readers to an institution, but a few years formed, for the reformation of criminals. The benefit the country has already derived from it will, I trust, be deemed a sufficient excuse for my intruding it on their notice, as well as a strong inducement to those who have not given it their support, to do it readily.

This establishment, called the "Refuge for the Destitute," was instituted in the year 1804, by a most respectable clergyman and magistrate, the Reverend Edward Whittaker, for the purpose of affording an opportunity of reformation to the criminal, and relief to the distressed, by receiving within its walls, persons discharged from penal confinement, and others, who from loss of character cannot procure an honest maintenance, though willing to do so. The necessity of such an institution had been long felt by the considerate part of mankind, but none has ever been established, except the present, which, though wisely planned, might have failed, like many wise and benevolent schemes, had not the zealous founder met with others, whose perseverance,



verance, added to his own, soon enabled him to overcome all difficulties; a subscription was entered into, and a committee formed to prepare laws and regulations; convenient premises were engaged at Cuper's Bridge, Lambeth. The nature of the institution being made known in the prisons and police offices, in London, as well as in different counties, applications for admission soon became numerous, from which were selected those who appeared really penitent.

As it was improper to discharge the objects admitted, until they had been a sufficient time to enable the committee to judge, by their conduct, whether they were sufficiently reformed to be restored to society, the number at one time increased to eighty, but it was found, that half that number is as many as the present funds will maintain.

The males have been employed in splitting wood, working in the garden, &c. &c. The females, in plain and slop work, washing, knitting, &c. &c.; but, as washing appears most profitable, the principal attention is paid to that. "The utmost possible attention is paid to the improvement of their morals, and suitable admonition and religious instruction daily afforded them, by a clergyman of the church of England. After they have acquired a due sense of religion, and such habits of industry as may render them useful members of society, reconciliation to their friends (if persons of good character) is attempted, and proper situations sought for them; and a certain portion of their earnings, with clothing, is allowed them, if discharged with credit, and further rewards bestowed on those who persevere in good conduct.

The committee report, "that, in the year 1809, sixty-seven were restored to society; and in 1810, thirty; and of that number, sixty-five behave with regularity and propriety; of the remaining thirty-two, some have failed; but it is by no means ascertained that those have returned to their former vices."

After a report so grateful and pleasing to the feelings of every friend to humanity, and to every true Christian, I need not expatiate on the good that has already been done by this admirable and excellent institution, nor on the inestimable blessings derived by those who have been restored by it: these are, I trust, sufficient to call forth the exertions of every friend to his country, in behalf of an institution, in the support of which, the impulse of the heart will be found to

act in concurrence with the suggestions of the understanding, and the dictates of the soundest policy.

This establishment is now removed to Middlesex House, Hackney-road, where subscriptions are received; and also by the treasurer, Edward Forster, jun. esq. St. Helen's Place. A. H.

*Ely Place, August 14, 1811.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SO much has lately been inserted in the Magazine respecting what is termed, 'The church-government of the Quakers,' that many of thy readers may think they have had enough.\* I do not now wish to encumber the page; but I think, if any thing more be inserted, the best way will be to put in the chapter on Discipline in the *Summary* itself; and not mere relations from anonymous correspondents, some of whom, like my paginal colleague S. T., are not always accurate on every point. I therefore send the said chapter from the last edition, in 12mo. 1804.

12th Month, 1811. ALTERA PARS.

"THE purposes which our discipline hath chiefly in view, are, the relief of the poor,—the maintenance of good order,—the support of the testimonies which we believe it is our duty to bear to the world,—and the help and recovery of such as are overtaken in faults;—in a few words, the promotion of piety and charity.

"In the practice of discipline, we think it indispensable that the order recommended by Christ himself be invariably observed: 'If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone: if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother; but if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that, in the mouth of two or three witnesses, every word may be established; and if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the church.'"

To effect the salutary purposes of discipline, meetings were appointed, at an early period of the society, which, from the times of their being held, were called Quarterly-meetings. It was afterwards found expedient to divide the districts of those meetings, and to meet more frequently; from whence arose Monthly-meetings, subordinate to those held quarterly. At length, in 1669, a Yearly-meeting was established to superintend, assist, and provide rules for, the whole; previously to which, general meetings had been occasionally held.

A Monthly-meeting is usually composed of several particular congregations, situated

\* Our readers will feel themselves obliged to this judicious correspondent.

within



within a convenient distance from each other. Its business is to provide for the subsistence of the poor, and for the education of their offspring; to judge of the sincerity and fitness of persons appearing to be convinced of the religious principles of the society, and desiring to be admitted into membership; to excite due attention to the discharge of religious and moral duty; and to deal with disorderly members. Monthly-meetings also grant to such of their members as remove into other Monthly-meetings, certificates of their membership and conduct; without which they cannot gain membership in such meetings. Each Monthly-meeting is required to appoint certain persons, under the name of overseers, who are to take care that the rules of our discipline be put in practice; and, when any case of complaint, or disorderly conduct, comes to their knowledge, to see that private admonition agreeably to the gospel rule before-mentioned, be given, previously to its being laid before the Monthly-meeting.

When a case is introduced, it is usual for a small committee to be appointed, to visit the offender, to endeavour to convince him of his error, and induce him to forsake and condemn it. If they succeed, the person is by minute declared to have made satisfaction for the offence; if not, he is disowned as a member of the society.

In disputes between individuals, it has long been the decided judgment of the society, that its members should not sue each other at law. It therefore enjoins all to end their differences by speedy and impartial arbitration, agreeably to rules laid down. If any refuse to adopt this mode, or, having adopted it, to submit to the award, it is the direction of the Yearly-meeting that such be disowned.

To Monthly-meetings also belongs the allowing of marriages; for our society hath always scrupled to acknowledge the exclusive authority of the priests in the solemnization of marriage. Those who intend to marry, appear together and propose their intention to the Monthly-meeting; and, if not attended by their parents or guardians, produce a written certificate of their consent, signed in the presence of witnesses. The meeting then appoints a committee to enquire whether they be clear of other engagements respecting marriage; and, if at a subsequent meeting no objections be reported, they have the meeting's consent to solemnise their intended marriage. This is done in a public meeting for worship, towards the close whereof the parties stand up, and solemnly take each other for husband and wife. A certificate of the proceedings is then publicly read, and signed by the parties, and afterwards by the relations and others as witnesses. Of such marriages the Monthly-meeting keeps a record; as also of the births and burials of its members. A certificate of the date, of the name of the infant, and of its parents, signed

by those present at the birth, is the subject of one of the last mentioned records; and an order for the interment, countersigned by the grave-maker, of the other. The naming of children is without ceremony. Burials are also conducted in a simple manner. The body, followed by the relations and friends, is sometimes, previously to interment, carried to a meeting; and at the grave a pause is generally made; on both which occasions it frequently falls out, that one or more friends present have somewhat to express for the edification of those who attend; but no religious rite is considered as an essential part of burial.

Several Monthly-meetings compose a Quarterly-meeting. At the Quarterly-meeting are produced written answers from the Monthly-meetings to certain queries respecting the conduct of their members, and the meeting's care over them. The accounts thus received, are digested into one, which is sent, also in the form of answers to queries, by representatives, to the Yearly-meeting. Appeals from the judgment of Monthly-meetings, are brought to the Quarterly-meetings; whose business also it is to assist in any difficult case, or where remissness appears in the care of the Monthly-meetings over the individuals who compose them.

The Yearly-meeting has the general superintendence of the society in the country in which it is established; and therefore, as the accounts which it receives discover the state of inferior meetings, as particular exigencies require, or as the meeting is impressed with a sense of duty, it gives forth its advice, makes such regulations as appear to be requisite, or excites to the observance of those already made; and sometimes appoints committees to visit those Quarterly-meetings which appear to be in need of immediate advice. Appeals from the judgment of Quarterly-meetings are here finally determined; and a brotherly correspondence, by epistles, is maintained with other Yearly-meetings.

In this place it is proper to add, that, as we may believe women may be rightly called to the work of the ministry, we also think that to them belongs a share in the support of our Christian discipline; and that some parts of it, wherein their own sex is concerned, devolve on them with peculiar propriety. Accordingly they have Monthly, Quarterly, and Yearly, Meetings of their own sex, held at the same time with those of the men; but separately, and without the power of making rules: and it may be remarked that during the persecutions, which formerly occasioned the imprisonment of so many of the men, the care of the poor often fell on the women, and was by them satisfactorily administered.

In order that those who are in the situation of ministers may have the tender sympathy and counsel of those of either sex, who, by their experience in the work of religion, are qualified



qualified for that service, the Monthly-meetings are advised to select such, under the denomination of elders. These, and ministers approved by their Monthly-meetings, have meetings peculiar to themselves, called Meetings of Ministers and Elders; in which they have an opportunity of exciting each other to a discharge of their several duties, and of extending advice to those who may appear to be weak, without any needless exposure. Such meetings are generally held in the compass of each Monthly, Quarterly, and Yearly Meeting. They are conducted by rules prescribed by the Yearly-meeting, and have no authority to make any alteration or addition to them. The members of them unite with their brethren in the Meetings for discipline, and are equally accountable to the latter for their conduct.

There is not in any of the meetings which have been mentioned any president, as we believe that divine Wisdom alone ought to preside; nor hath any member a right to claim pre-eminence over the rest. The office of clerk, with a few exceptions, is undertaken voluntarily by some member; as is also the keeping of the records. Where these are very voluminous, and require a house for their deposit (as is the case in London, where the general records of the society in Great Britain are kept), a clerk is hired to have the care of them; but, except a few clerks of this kind, and persons who have the care of meeting-houses, none receive any stipend or gratuity for their services in our religious society.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A** GENTLEMAN in Berkshire has (what I esteem) a very curious harpsichord in his possession. It was made in the reign of King James, 1622; is between six and seven feet in length, and has the long keys black, and the short ones white; the inside is ornamented with different figures and devices.

CADWALADR.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HE Adventurer, No. VII, is marked Z, the general signature of Warton: I do not see in it that style of thinking or writing which I find in the other papers of Warton: I do see the mind and the language of Johnson: I once suspected the paper to have been originally written by Warton, who was likely enough to take up such a subject, and to have been materially corrected and improved by Johnson. Boswell, who had not a very refined taste, or a very sagacious understanding, and who perhaps was guided merely by the signa-

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tures, does not ascribe this paper to his sage. My suspicions, however, are confirmed and extended by Wooll's Life of Warton: Wooll was guided, in all probability, by written memorandums; and in the enumeration of Warton's contributions to the Adventurer, he does not mention this paper. I am now convinced that the paper was written by Johnson solely and entirely; that the erroneous signature has passed from one edition of the Adventurer to another, and that Johnson either knew nothing, or cared nothing about it. P. W.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**O take the honey from a common basket-hive without destroying the bees; place a new hive close to the old one, allowing the bees free egress and regress from the old to the new, by the usual place of going in and out, carefully shutting up every other crevice through which they could find a passage; at the same time a proper door or opening must be left in the new basket to admit of the colony following their usual occupations. When the old store-house has been filled, the little animals will begin to work in the new one, which, as soon as ascertained, should be a signal for introducing some offensive matter into their old habitation, for the purpose of dislodging the whole of the inhabitants. Putrid meat, or the carcasses of three or four dead mice, or any thing which has a very disagreeable smell, will soon cause them to abandon their old habitation, and remove to the new one. The offensive matter should be put in at the top. W. O.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**C**AN any of your correspondents favor me with the mode of fixing chalks on brown or colored paper.

A CONSTANT READER.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**H**AVING for many years heard and read much, and I believe deservedly, of the *Morality* of the Christian religion, I lately determined to possess myself of a summary of this famous moral Code, as given in the words of the New Testament; guess, however, my astonishment, when, on enquiring at my bookseller's, and after much search, I find that no specific view of the morality of the

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gospel

gospel has ever been printed! If I am mistaken, I should feel obliged to any of your readers who can refer me to such a tract, as it appears to me extraordinary that three or four millions per annum should be paid to teachers of religion in England only, and that, in eighteen hundred years after the Christian dispensation, no succinct view of its moral Code should yet exist! Perhaps this is, however, the less to be wondered at when we see the Rev. Mr. Barrow announcing a tract, by means of which, he says, Christianity is, for the first time, rendered a practicable branch of education! There is so much reason in his statements that I cannot but ask the question, for what, till this time, have we paid such enormous revenues for the support of Christian teachers?—We are yet, it seems, without a collection of the moral precepts of the gospel, and within three months the first practical means have appeared for teaching Christianity to the rising generation!

PHILANTHROPOS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any of your numerous correspondents are in the habit of making experiments on the air, with the rudimeter, at any particular change, and will favor me with the results of their experiments during a thunderstorm, they will much oblige me.

My object for such an enquiry is to know whether there is a greater quantity of oxygen devolved during a storm: for I once had occasion to take a lighted candle into the open air; I soon remarked that it burnt very bright, and the tallow seemed to melt away faster than ordinary. And on account of a common complaint made by the dairy-maids of their milk and cream turning sour, as well as several other articles being affected much in the same manner.

A. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A BEAUTIFUL aromatic plant, called "*Epidendron*," had been lately imported into this country from the island of Java, having the peculiar properties of deriving no apparent nourishment from earth or water, but vegetating freely by mere suspension from a wall or ceiling. If any of your correspondents can give accurate particulars respecting this wonderful plant, it would be highly gratifying to

DYPHONISUS.

Nov. 13, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT appears, from the experiments of Dr. Davy, that, in some galvanic processes, as in the decomposition of the alkalies, their success depends on the number of plates employed, rather than on the dimensions; and in others, as in the deflagration of metals, that considerable dimensions are preferable, if not necessary.

It would, probably, be acceptable to others as well as myself, to be informed what are the relative powers, and number, and dimension, of the galvanic plates; or whether their dimensions are indifferent, provided the quantity of surface is made equal, by a proportionate increase of number of plates employed.

L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME years ago I read in some work, treating of the Roman empire in the third or fourth century, a description of the eloquence and practice of the law at Rome in that age. As that character of the legal profession would exactly portray the deplorable state of the same profession in England at this day, it cannot fail to be acceptable to your readers, to see a character of the Roman lawyers reprinted in one of your early numbers. In spite of many worthless Rush-lights and Gas-lights, there yet remain some sound sense and independance in this profession; and I am persuaded, if many of its members saw their own portrait, as in a mirror, in that of the Roman lawyers above alluded to, shame and reform would be the certain consequence.

PHILO-VERITATIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE legislature has very properly regulated the conveyance of passengers, by stage-coaches. Having had occasion frequently to cross the Severn, I think nothing more demands attention than the modern construction of ferry-boats. They possess no kind of security against accident, in a most dangerous river. The sides are so low, that they may fill in an instant. Gilpin, in his tour on the Wye, besides exposing the danger, has properly remarked, How apt the ingress and egress of cattle is to lame them, merely from the want of a sliding broad board, to lead them out.

F. G.

To



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**A**S the new literal construction of the first of William and Mary, cap. 18, commonly called the "*Toleration Act*," is said to require that the teacher, or preacher, applying for a license, should be attached to some congregation; it appears to be necessary that every congregation should liberally elect, as assistant preachers at a nominal salary, all persons who desire to obtain a license.

This law does not restrict a congregation from having a hundred preachers, if it think proper; and no congregation ought to be scrupulous in assisting to defeat a novel construction of this Act, which, if its true intent and meaning, would, in a few years after it passed, have produced an effect directly the contrary of its avowed design, and have

destroyed the whole body of dissenters, by rendering it impossible for any candidate for the ministerial office, to afford proofs of his abilities previously to his actual election.

In the present humour of the ruling powers, it would be as difficult to procure a legislative alteration of the literal terms of that Act, as to obtain the repeal of all the Test Laws; it is best therefore to temporise with illiberal policy, and defeat it by means of its own weapons.

Jan. 15, 1812.

A PRESBYTER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**W**AS the ballad, said to have been written by Shakespeare, on Sir Thomas Lucas, ever made known to the public? If it has been, in what work is it to be found?

S.

## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ANECDOTES of DISTINGUISHED PERSONS in PARIS, from the LETTERS of an AMERICAN, lately published at PHILADELPHIA.

THE ABBE BARRUEL.

**I**N the course of my residence in Paris, I formed an acquaintance with the Abbé Barruel, whose work on the Masonic societies of Europe, once attracted so much both of censure and applause. Barruelism, the title given to his exposition of the views of the German Illuminati, is now not only out of vogue, but has almost fallen into oblivion. It must, nevertheless, be acknowledged, that the world is indebted to him for some important discoveries, and much curious research. It is at the same time universally admitted, that his hatred of Jacobinism, and the warmth of his fancy, betrayed him into many exaggerated representations and idle fears. His history of the persecution of the French clergy, at the commencement of the revolution, is, in my estimation, the most valuable of his productions. It is not only a very interesting narrative, but an historical document of great importance.

The author returned to France, on the establishment of the consular government, published a pamphlet in 1802, in favour of the *Concordat*, and was, not long after, made one of the canons of the Metropolitan church of Paris, a capacity in which he continued to act

when I saw him. I found him miserably lodged, in a remote part of the capital, and laboriously occupied, in a refutation of the metaphysics of Kant. He thought he had discovered a key to the riddles of the German philosopher, and denounced his principles and intentions, as no less dangerous to the cause of religion and morals, than those of the most atheistical of the Illuminati. The timorous and prolific imagination of the good Abbé, had, I fear, more share in the creation of the "gorgons and chimeras dire," which he supposed to exist in the unintelligible volumes of Kant, than either the heart or the head of the metaphysician himself. Whatever is perfectly obscure, is flexible to any interpretation, and if charity would allow of that which Barruel gives to the works of Kant, I should think it quite as rational and plausible as any other which it has been my unfortunate lot to peruse.

My conversations with Barruel turned principally upon the progress which religion had made in France, and on the degree of patronage which it enjoyed under the new government. No man had attended more assiduously to this subject than himself, or was better fitted both from his opportunities and feelings, to decide correctly and impartially. His statements fully confirmed what I have advanced on this head, in my first letter, descriptive of Bordeaux, and coincided with the additional observations, which I

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now

now propose to make on the same point. The prophet Jeremiah never uttered more bitter lamentations or gloomy forebodings, with respect to Jerusalem, than did this good old man, when speaking of the actual influence and prospects of the gospel in his unchristian country. His creative fancy could not have magnified the evil, in the face of evidence open and irresistible to every observer, and if it could have exerted any sway would have had a contrary operation, as all his wishes and affections prompted him to be sanguine. He calculated that out of a population of six hundred thousand souls, which he ascribed to Paris, forty thousand were in the habit of going to church, and of that number he supposed about twenty thousand to be actuated by a spirit of piety. This computation coincided with the result of my own personal observation. The proportion was even larger than I expected, when I adverted to the state of public worship but a few years before, and to the prevailing system of morals and opinions.

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THE ABBE HAÜY.

At the period of my residence in Paris, the Abbé Haüy, so celebrated for his labors in mineralogy, was the annual director of the garden of plants. I was made known to him soon after my arrival, and enjoyed a familiar access both to his study and to the invaluable treasures under his care. To this excellent person the world is largely indebted for his crystallography, and his plan for the specification of minerals. When I recollected what he had achieved in his department of science, and the labors he was then compelled to undergo, and adverted, at the same time, to his advanced age, and to the extreme debility of his frame, bordering on absolute decrepitude, I was struck with astonishment and admiration at the activity of spirit and the force of volition, which were necessary to vanquish obstacles apparently insurmountable. No person, who has had the good fortune to enjoy the society of this individual, can fail to do justice to the softness and urbanity of his manners, to the depth and variety of his scientific attainments, and to the sound and elevated morality of his character and opinions. In his lectures he is remarkable for the perspicuity of method and expression, and the felicity of illustration, with which he treats a subject, the exposition of which exacts these qualities in the eminent degree. Haüy is a Catholic priest, and no less scrupulously exact in

the discharge of his ecclesiastical functions, than indefatigably laborious in the prosecution of his official researches. He wears the cross of the legion of honor in common with his brethren of the Institute, and is treated by them with the deference due to his private virtues, and to his extensive knowledge.

In one of our walks in the garden of plants, he related to me a circumstance which was well fitted to recal my fancy from the contemplation of the republican era of Athens, and deserves to be recorded as an illustration of the despotism under which he lives. He stated, that he had received a peremptory order from the Emperor to compose and finish, within the space of six months, a Treatise on Natural Philosophy for the use of the schools; and that it was in vain for him to plead either the multitude of his avocations, his physical infirmities, or the distant connexion between this subject and his particular studies. All expostulation was futile; and the professor, in order to accomplish his task within the period prescribed, was forced to subduct a considerable portion of time from the hours which he usually allotted to repose and exercise. He produced a work which now claims the first rank, as an elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy, and has been translated into nearly all the languages of Europe. He showed me a version of it in the Polish, upon which he appeared to dwell with lively satisfaction. I was informed afterwards, that a similar mandate had been sent to several other of the savans and literati of Paris, who were supposed to be best qualified for the composition of such works as were required in the Lycées. Their gracious sovereign and liege lord admitted of no excuse arising from any cause whatever, and, by this singular exercise of power, answered the double purpose of obtaining luminous treatises on the rudiments of science for the instruction of the youth of the Lycées, and of perverting their judgment by the pompous and extravagant adulation contained in the preface of every new book introduced into their libraries.

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BUFFON.

The garden of plants owes its present extent and magnificence to the exertions and care of the Comte de Buffon. In this institution, and in his great work on Natural History, which, if they were susceptible of a comparison, might be said to resemble each other, he has left an invaluable



valuable inheritance to his country, and erected two noble monuments to his own fame. Gibbon remarks, in the commencement of his *Memoirs*, "that style is the image of character." This observation was verified in the person of Buffon, the pomp and splendor of whose diction bore an analogy to the nature of his understanding, to his modes of action, and to his general habits of life. He wrote, lived, dressed, and talked, magnificently. I was told, by one who had been among the number of his intimate friends, that he never sat down to compose in the morning, until his *valet de chambre* had completely equipped him for the social intercourse of the day. He imagined that his periods never flowed volubly, or marched majestically, but when the business of the *toilette* was finished, and the person suitably decorated. It was a maxim with him, that neither the mind nor the body should ever be found but in full dress, or in an elegant *dishabille*. Notwithstanding the stately affectation and the rich coloring of his style, it is certain that he bestowed much less labor upon it than Rousseau employed on a diction, the distinguishing characteristics of which are apparent ease and simplicity.

Marmontel, in his *Memoirs*, has not done justice to Buffon, when he speaks of his connexion with the encyclopedists, and ascribes his defection from them to an impatience of inferiority, and a desire of conciliating the favor of the court, to which they were obnoxious. The naturalist withdrew from them, because he disliked their principles, and was disgusted with the arrogant tone and jealous competition of their society. Marmontel misrepresents the motives of Buffon, but says truly, when he remarks that the latter felt himself strong enough to live with some magnificence, and preferred having a free and separate bark to himself. The naturalist left a son, who reached a high rank in the army, but perished by the guillotine in the year 1794. He met death with great courage, and exclaimed several times on the scaffold, "Citizens, my name is Buffon!" There was, however, nothing talismanic in this ejaculation, when addressed to the ears of the Parisian mob.

#### MADAME DE GENLIS.

The Arsenal of the former monarchs of France is situated opposite to the garden of plants, on the other side of the Seine. It contains a public library of great ex-

tent and value, but was, in my eye, still more attractive from being the residence of Madame de Genlis, with whose reputation you are well acquainted. She occupied gratuitously, with the permission of the Emperor, the apartments immediately above the library, of which she had the unrestrained use, and was comfortably, although by no means splendidly, lodged. I had occasion to pay frequent visits to this celebrated woman, and enjoyed much of her conversation. Her previous history, and particularly the part which she acted in the commencement of the revolution, are too well known to you to need repetition here. I shall, therefore, speak only of her present situation, and of the impression which she left upon my mind.

Madame de Genlis, once the governess of the children of the Duke of Orleans, was invested with the same character at the period of my residence in Paris, in relation to the then Queen of Naples, the wife of Joseph Bonaparte. This was, however, a merely honorary title at the time, and has not, in all likelihood, since required personal attention to the duties of the station. It was accompanied by a pension of twelve hundred dollars a year from the Emperor, for which it was said he exacted from her an hebdomadal or weekly epistle, on miscellaneous subjects. It was stated, that he had imposed this singular species of fealty, with a view to obtain her opinions on the affairs of the day, and the characters of those by whom she was surrounded.

The conversation of this lady impressed me with a high idea of her powers, and corresponded to the celebrity of her name. She appeared to me rather solemn and didactic than otherwise, and displayed much less fancy and vivacity in discourse, than I was led to expect from the rich imagery and the glowing pictures with which her works abound. But I was still delighted with the depth and beauty of her observations on human nature, and with the rational and philosophical strain of her ideas. I could discover, at every moment, proofs of the most acute discernment, of a memory uncommonly tenacious, and of a very singular faculty of description. The chief merit of her writings may, indeed, be said to consist, not so much in the flights of a vigorous imagination, as in the expression of strong feeling, and in the skill with which she discovers and exhibits the various shades and the ridiculous points

points of the human character. She paints the depravity and the follies of the world with a force and fidelity, which lead you to suppose that she must have had, for a long time, some horrible models before her eyes, and retained many bitter recollections of them in her heart.

We conversed much about England, where she resided during a part of the revolution, and was treated with the distinction due to her reputation and talents. She appeared, however, to be but little infected with that Anglo-mania which has been made, by the French government, so serious a charge against her brilliant rival, Madame de Stael. She spoke of that country in terms much more creditable to her policy than to her candor or gratitude. The English were, according to Madame de Genlis, at least a century behind-hand in civilisation; wholly destitute of taste or knowledge in the fine arts; and chiefly remarkable for the illiberality of their prejudices, and the exorbitance of their pride. She found no merit in any English novels or romances excepting those of Miss Burney, and was particularly disgusted with the productions of Mrs. Radcliffe, who, nevertheless, is described by the author of the *Pursuits of Literature*, as "the mighty magician of the *Mysteries of Udolpho*, bred and nourished by the Florentine muses, and extolled as a poetess, 'whom Ariosto would have acknowledged with rapture.'" I coincide with this illustrious critic, and venture to claim, for the novels of England, a decided superiority over those of France, in their distinguishing and appropriate character, as a just representation of familiar life and manners, and an exertion of the powers of fancy, in favour of genuine feeling and sound morals. In works of imagination generally the female writers of England greatly excel, in my opinion, the literary sisterhood of France. I have been often led to reflect upon this circumstance with some surprise, as French women certainly display much more fancy in conversation, and enjoy, by their preponderance in society and their habits of social intercourse, very important advantages for the culture of all the faculties of the mind.

Madame de Genlis is said to have been uncommonly handsome in her youth, but is now of an advanced age, and preserves no other vestige of beauty than an eye of great fire and penetration. She was conspicuous at an early period

of life for the brilliancy of her wit, and the variety of her accomplishments, many of which she still retains. She is now almost unrivalled among her own sex for her skill in music and drawing, and distinguished for a singular talent in imitating precious stones. She showed me a specimen of her labours in this way in the form of a snuff-box, that produced the most complete illusion. She was, when I saw her, occupied in the composition of a work, to be intitled, the *Botany of the Bible*, or a *History of the Plants mentioned in the sacred writings*, and had herself sketched and colored a number of designs for the work, in a most happy style of execution.

The strongest and most valuable titles which this lady justly prefers to respect and admiration, do not, however, arise from any external accomplishments of this kind, but are founded upon her indefatigable industry, her profound knowledge of the human heart, her various attainments in literature, her uncommon powers of invention and description, and the ease, correctness, and occasional felicity, of her style. At a very early age she was initiated into one of the most brilliant, polished, intelligent, and, I may add, depraved, societies that has ever existed. She brought to it, a mind always on the alert in observation, capable of analysing the most intricate features, and penetrating into the deepest recesses, of the human character, and possessing, at the same time, a most exquisite relish for the pleasures and occupations of the fashionable world.

No woman of her time has been more habitually in conversation with the best intellects of Europe, during the course of a long life; and there is none, perhaps, who has more successfully improved her opportunities. She was closely connected with the sect of republicans and philosophers, at the commencement of the revolution, and is far from having passed a blameless life. It is, however, a remarkable circumstance in itself, and highly honourable to her, that all her writings breathe the purest morality; and that many of them are exclusively devoted to the cause of religion and virtue. Her *Theatre of Education*, one of her first and most ingenious productions, is, I think, among the best sources of moral instruction open to young girls, and a book which, of all others, I would most readily put into their hands. It appeared to give her no small pleasure, when she was informed, that this work had



had a considerable circulation in this country. Her works would now fill at least sixty octavo volumes, and afford proofs, not only of a prodigious fertility of invention, but of the most astonishing diligence.

#### CARDINAL MAURY.

Mde. de Genlis, at the period of my acquaintance with her, saw the most intelligent society of Paris, and gave *petit soupers*, which exhibited an image of the old entertainments of the same kind, and at which there reigned much of the *bon ton* of the old régime. The most prominent member of her circle was CARDINAL MAURY, so celebrated in the annals of the national assembly, and to whom, both the palm of eloquence and energy was, during the sitting of that body, almost universally accorded. As the author of several works of great merit, as the most intrepid and powerful antagonist of Mirabeau, and the bulwark of the clergy and the throne, he enjoyed an unequalled share of consideration, particularly among the royalists of the day. He is now in the first ranks of French literature, and, without competition, the most distinguished and able ecclesiastic of the empire. He emigrated to Italy before the death of the king, and sheltered himself, in different parts of that country, from the storm of the revolution. Pius the VI. gave him a cardinal's hat, and deputed him, in 1792, to Frankfort, to officiate there as his nuncio, at the coronation of the Emperor of Germany. On the irruption of the French armies into Italy, orders were issued to arrest him wherever he could be found; and it was with no small difficulty, that he escaped the vigilant pursuit of his enemies. After sharing the fortunes of Pius until his death, he addressed, in 1805, a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, signifying his intention to return to France, and to do homage to the new government. Buonaparte granted him an interview the same year, at Genoa; and the result of the meeting was said to be perfectly satisfactory to both.

Since the period of his return to France, he has received the most flattering demonstrations of the imperial favour, and evinced his gratitude, by the most profound obsequiousness, and the grossest adulation. In all the mummeries to which the French government has rendered the forms of religion subservient, Cardinal Maury has been the chief puppet, and the ready instrument; whether the task, imposed upon him,

was to pronounce the legality of the emperor's divorce, or to attest the numerous favours which his master has conferred upon the Catholic worship. The cardinal was made the almoner of Prince Jerome, and took occasion to introduce, into the discourse which he pronounced on his admission to the Institute, a solemn eulogium on that individual. The extraordinary virtues and talents of the imperial family constitute his favourite theme in conversation, and are habitually extolled by him with a fervor and emphasis, of which the insincerity is no less certain, than the flattery is disgusting. His residence in Italy, appears not only to have destroyed the energy of his character, but to have weakened the powers of his understanding. The discourse I have just mentioned, excited the loftiest expectations throughout the whole capital, and attracted an auditory to the Institute, more numerous and brilliant than any which had been assembled, on a similar occasion, for many years before. It fatigued every hearer, and none more than myself, whose hopes were buoyed up to the highest pitch. Even his most zealous friends felt and expressed a heavy disappointment.

A little circumstance preceded this exhibition, which deserves to be mentioned, as an exemplification of the authority exercised by Buonaparte over the Institute. Cardinal Maury was a member of the old Academy of Paris, and, as such, was intitled to claim a seat among that body. This was granted without hesitation; but he insisted also upon receiving from them, at his inauguration, the title of *Monseigneur*, in virtue of his dignity as cardinal. The case was without a direct precedent in their annals, and the innovation not palatable to the members. Cardinal Dubois, indeed, of infamous memory, had been saluted with this title; but it was in his capacity of minister to Louis XV. and not in his ecclesiastical character. The demand was, therefore, rejected; but Maury was not to be diverted from his purpose. The dispute, which arose out of this question, occasioned the ceremony of his admission to be postponed for some weeks. All Paris was in despair at the delay, until the emperor relieved his "good city," by interposing his authority, and seconding the request of his new proselyte, with a positive mandate, which was promptly obeyed.

Marmontel pronounces in his memoirs

a warm

a warm eulogium upon the splendid oratorical powers and the amiable qualities of Maury, but blames him for his overweening arrogance, and the excessive impetuosity of his temper. His character has undergone a sensible change since the period at which Marmontel wrote. He seems no longer to possess that felicity of style which marks his early writings, or that nervous, prompt, and commanding, eloquence, which so eminently distinguished his magnanimous efforts in the national assembly. I saw in him, and those who approach him frequently alike recognise, an ambitious and arrogant, but cautious and politic, prelate, aspiring to the Roman purple and to political consequence, and willing to hold any language, or to act any part, which may prove agreeable or useful to his patron. Should Bonaparte be able to overcome, in his favor, that repugnance which he feels to all those who were conspicuous for their devotion to the house of Bourbon, Maury will undoubtedly be selected as the chief agent in the execution of the plans that he may have in view with regard to religion. It is said, that the cardinal has in his hands very important documents on the subject of the revolution, which, in all probability, will never see the light, in consequence, according to the Parisian phrase, of the new position in which he finds himself.

Although Maury was the most distinguished of the royalist party in the national assembly, and by far the most strenuous, active, and intrepid, defender of the throne and the altar, it is rather remarkable that he was at no time personally odious, even to the most infuriate of the jacobin mob of Paris, and rarely the object of their indignities. The *poissardes* sometimes abused, but more frequently applauded him; even the most venal and factious of the journals of the day occasionally pronounced his panegyric. The populace are said to have applied this language to him: "At least he does not seek to deceive us: he serves the cause that he has espoused openly and honestly." "*Au moins il ne cherche pas a nous trahir, et il sert franchement le parti qu'il a embrassé.*" The impression produced upon the minds of all parties by the inflexible courage, the vehement candor, and the unshaken constancy with which he exposed and withstood the designs of the republican party, certainly contributed to save his life. He overawed his enemies, and extorted the respect and admiration of the lower classes. His example serves to show, that in a season of public commotion, or of danger from the plots of faction, an individual may best consult his personal interests by boldly asserting, and resolutely defending, the cause of justice and of truth.

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### Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

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#### INGENIOUS MOTTO.

MRS. MONTAGU's Essay on Shakespeare was sent to Voltaire with this motto prefixed.

Pallas te hoc vulnere Pallas  
Immolat.

#### CHURCH-STEEPLES.

A well-imagined book on cottage architecture has covered this country with pretty cottages: surely a well-imagined book on church-steeple, might as extensively teach the art of capping them gracefully, so as to embellish the landscape. Half our church-steeple look as if the builders had left them unfinished.

#### OTTILIA'S REFLECTIONS.

In Goethe's late novel, entitled *Elective Attractions*, the heroine, Ottilia, compiles a book of aphorisms, of which the following are a specimen.

A good thought that we read we put down in a common-place book. And

why not a good thought that we hear? and why not those little paragraphs in the letters of our friends, which contain spirited words, or original observations?

Every word that is uttered excites the antithetic idea.

Contradiction and flattery both make a bad dialogue.

When we meet a man who is under obligations to us, the recollection occurs; but how often we meet those to whom we are under obligations without thinking about it.

The pleasantest companies are those in which the parties see one another with cheerful respect.

He who speaks long before others, without flattering his audience, incurs displeasure.

A man can bear to have his faults known, reproved even, and can suffer many of their evil consequences with patience; but impatient he is sure to become, if he has to leave them off.

Some



Some faults are necessary to constitute our individuality: it would be unpleasant to us, if our old friends left off certain peculiarities.

What faults may we polished people retain?—Those which rather flatter than offend our neighbours.

A life without love is like a play for the closet; it may be praised, it will not be enjoyed.

Men pass for more dangerous than they are.

Our passions are phoenix's; burn the old one, and a new one rises from the ashes.

The greatest men are connected with their own times by some one weakness.

We sometimes converse with a man who is present, as with a statue. He needs not speak, or look at us, or be busy about us: we can see him, feel our relation toward him, and that relation may increase, without his being aware of it, or contributing any more to it than by staying in our presence, like a statue.

To be fond of caricature implies feebleness of observation. Must every trait be magnified to be discerned?

In the great world every one is received for what he gives himself out; but he must give himself out for something: any inconvenience is more bearable than insignificance.

We do not learn much of the men who come to us; it is when we go to them that we find them out.

The greatest prizes of human life fall to the lot of the accomplished soldier.

When guests have left their host, they speak well of him; when a host has dismissed his guests, he rips them up.

There is no exterior mark of politeness which has not some profound moral cause; the right education would be, along with the symbol to teach the motive.

There is a politeness of the heart which grows out of benevolent affections, and which, independently of rank or of country, gives to the manners a winning cast.

Against envying the great qualities of another, the noblest refuge is attachment.

No man is a hero to his valet, says some one; this is because the hero can only be appreciated by the hero: a valet may be a good judge of a valet.

It is a consolation to mediocrity that genius is not physically immortal.

#### VERSATILITY OF TASTE.

How capricious is literary popularity! MONTHLY MAG., No. 223.

for Maty in his Review (vol. I. p. 577) has recorded, that the sale of the Town and Country Magazine had, in some months, reached fourteen thousand.

#### ARTIFICIAL FILTERING JARS.

At the Serapeum in Canopus, says a recent theological writer, filtering jars were invented; and were made by mixing wax with brick earth, and so baking it: the fire having consumed the wax, the vessel remained porous. See a *Letter concerning the two first Chapters of Luke*, p. 96. How much more valuable is this single fact, than all the speculations of his squandered erudition.

#### CLERICAL REPLY.

"Pray," said Dr. Pearce to one of the prebendaries, "what is your time of residence at Rochester?" "O, my lord," said he, "I reside there the better part of the year." "I am very glad to hear it," cried the good bishop. But the doctor's meaning was, and the fact really was, he resided there only during the week of the audit.

#### THE POPE.

George I. asked Dr. Savage, at the levee, why he did not convert the pope when he was at Rome. Because, sire, said he, I had nothing better to offer him.

#### GERMAN POETESS.

Pope's Rape of the Lock was translated into German verse by Louisa Victoria Gottsched, whose letters were also published in 1771.

#### A CLERICAL FREETHINKER.

Among the bolder works of biblical criticism occurs, *Esprit du Judaïsme, ou Examen critique de la loi de Moïse*, printed in 1770, with the fictitious date *Londres*; and ascribed by literary historians to the Abbé de Prades, who wrote for the Encyclopedy, and whom the king of Prussia promoted to a prebendal stall at Breslau, and to the archdeaconry of Oppeln.

#### RIDICULOUS EPITAPH.

For Orlando Lassus, a musician, who died in 1594, at Munich, this epitaph was made:

Hic ille Orlandus Lassum qui recreat orbem.

#### IMPRESSING OF SEAMEN.

A little pamphlet appeared in 1810, entitled, *the Impress considered as the Cause why British Seamen desert*, which was or is sold at 377, in the Strand. The author proposes (p. 19), that the marines be increased from 30,000 to 50,000, that they be employed to garrison the naval arsenals, and to supply the deficiencies arising in each ship; and he endeavours to show,

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that,

that, with a disposable force of this kind, every want in the service can be filled up in emergencies, so as to preclude the necessity of forcible recruiting, and to enable the admiralty to await the requisite affluence of volunteer seamen. This plan is so simple and so specious, that it surely deserves trial at a time when our fleets are much at leisure.

## POPULARITY.

Popularity never grows out of compromise. Coalitions neutralise the zealots, whose exaggerations occasion the noise in which popularity consists. The popular administrations have consisted of the able men of one party ably opposed.

Either party has strength enough in this nation, to supply the nucleus of a popular administration; yet the choice is not a matter of indifference. When the creed of either of the two parties has domineered for a couple of parliaments, it always begins to tire. Their point of view is grown familiar, their style of commentary stale, and their argument thread-

bare. Every third parliament at least, the leading features of public measures, should be strikingly varied; if that national annoy is to be prevented, which leads the people to call out for *something new*, under the name of parliamentary reform.

## PATRIOTISM.

The devil, said a Spanish preacher, took the Son of God unto a high mountain, whence he showed England, Italy, and France; it was unlucky for him that the Pyrenees hid Spain.

## TRIANON.

The villa of Trianon was built for a mistress of Louis XIV. The sixteenth Louis presented it to his queen, with this compliment: "My ancestor, madam, gave it to his mistress, and I give it to mine." This recalls the final farewell of Augustus: "*Vive nostri conjugii memor.*" Yet the uxoriousness of the husband was in neither case requited by the *maritality* of the wife.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## TO MY OLD HORSE SORREL,

BY DR. WOLCOT.

DEAR Sorrel, thine eyes are grown dim,  
and thy feet  
No longer can travel the road;  
Yet think not penurious, I grudge thee thy  
meat,  
Or forbid thee thy happy abode.  
Thou knowest full well, that, in fair and foul  
weather,  
Now 'mid zephyrs, now tempests abhor'd,  
How often like friends, we have journey'd  
together,  
And never exchanged a cross word.  
In a canter, or trot, or a gallop, or leap  
(Ah me! what a satire on man,)  
I scarcely remember thou mad'st a *false step*;  
Let mortals say this if they can!  
To comfort thine age, take as usual thy  
rounds;  
Enjoy all my pastures can yield:  
Thy limbs shall not hang on a tree for the  
hounds;  
Thy bones shall not blanch on the field.  
Alas, shall the tale to my neighbours be  
told,  
A tale that sweet mercy must doubt;  
For thy food, that I kill thee, because thou  
art old,  
And unable to bear me about?  
Remembrance shall gratefully keep in her  
eye,  
The excursions that oft have been mine;

Then I dwell on thy virtues, and wish with  
a sigh,  
That my life had been harmless as *thine*.  
When Winter appears, with his storms and  
his snows;  
That might freeze the slow course of thy  
blood;  
Thou shalt have a dry bed for thy limbs to  
repose;  
A warm stable and plenty of food.  
Ingratitude never was thine, the disgrace,  
To thy praise which shall ever be sung:  
But by *man*, (let me say, with a blush for the  
race,)  
That my bosom has often been stung.  
Should I die before *thee*, (for we know not  
our fate,)  
Let thy fears and suspicion be still,  
Till the close of thy life, shall Benevolence  
wait;  
For thy name shall be first in my *Will*.  
Ossulton Street, Dec. 1812.

## THE AUTUMNAL ROSE.

On presenting a Rose to Mrs. ———, on the  
25th of September, 1810, being her Wed-  
ding day.

BY DR. TROTTER.

SWEET Rose that to autumnal sky,  
For once has spread thy beauteous form;  
Go taste what other suns supply,  
And shelter from the coming storm:



O! there prolong thy fragrant flower,  
And bask within a nuptial bower.

Sweet Rose, so long the Muse's prize,  
By every love-sick poet sung;  
Still to delight admiring eyes,  
On Flora's fav'rite mantle hung:  
What summer flower, in all its bloom,  
E'er met so fair, so blest, a doom.  
And, when with chaste confusion warm,  
On that soft cheek the blush shall steal,  
Thy glow shall, with reflected charm,  
The heart's emotions half conceal:  
Then, as those tints shall die away,  
Read in their fate thy own decay.

#### THE SWEETS OF LIFE.

By MR. PARRY, *Editor of the Welch Melodies.*

WHAT's more pleasing to the eye  
Than a clear unclouded sky?  
What more grateful to the ear  
Than the voice that speaks to cheer?  
If by fate we're doom'd to roam,  
What's more sweet than thoughts of Home?  
If distress the bosom rend  
What so welcome as a Friend?  
Sweet's the lovely modest rose,  
Which 'mid thorns and briars blows;  
But more sweet the youth who proves  
Faithful to the heart that loves.

#### THE LION DESCRIBED.

*From a Paraphrase on the 104th Psalm.*

By WM. TUCKER, OF TILSHEAD.

THROUGH the wide forest ramble uncon-  
troll'd,  
Unconquer'd hordes, fierce, ravenous, and  
bold,  
'Mid favoring gloom, to chase their destin'd  
food,  
With dreadful triumph roar, and dye their  
fangs in blood;  
The princely lion takes his rightful stand  
Full in the front, the leader of the band:—  
Erect and bold, with brandish'd tail he  
moves;  
His well-built form unrival'd prowess  
proves;  
On his broad cheek the bloom of youth ap-  
pears,  
To adorn his front, and crown his rising years;  
Long-beaming honors, on his neck reclin'd,  
Start as he moves, and flourish in the wind;  
On either side the bright encumbrance rolls  
In many a ringlet, and his speed controls;  
His eyes, huge stars of living fire, all bright,  
Shine grand and horrid through the shades of  
night:  
Pride of his ample rear, his pond'rous tail  
Forms a broad arch, and swings with every  
gale.  
When through the plain he roars his loud  
alarm,  
All creatures shun the grandeur of his form;

E'en his own tribes, that o'er the desert  
spring,  
Pay cautious reverence to the woodland king.

#### ON THE PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG LADY: By MISS RUSSELL, MITFORD.

SEE fairest among many fair,  
Yon graceful maid with smiling air,  
And cheek as bright as summer even!  
Warm from the dance she seems to spring;  
And the light gales above her fling,  
Her silken scarf in floating ring,  
Like rainbow in th' autumnal heaven.  
One snowy arm she lifts to bind  
The dark curls sporting in the wind;  
And one half raised as if to fly,  
With fairy foot keeps equal measure:  
Joy sparkles in her radiant eye;  
Her light form seems to bound on high;  
And motion snatches grace from pleasure.  
Such the fair form—the fairer mind,  
'Tis not in painter's art to bind.  
That form with ever-changing grace  
Flits like the borealis race,  
In variable spell;  
That mind like planet star we trace,  
Bright and unchangeable,  
In its own time its course to run  
And Virtue the light-giving sun.

Ill it beseems the playful Muse  
Such grave unwonted theme to chuse:  
She better loves her darts to try  
At the wide mark of prophecy.  
Imp with gay plume, the wings of time,  
And deal her spells in careless rhyme.  
Her magic wand, my maiden fair,  
Has chang'd that sylph-like bounding air  
To matron softness, calm yet free,  
Just such as ten years hence 'twill be.  
She would not one dark ringlet shred,  
Nor fade one tint of native red;  
Nor steal one lightening-beam that flies  
Warm from expression's all—thine eyes;  
Nor rob thee of the smiles that dart  
From kindness, better home—thy heart.  
But with those glossy locks she'd chain  
One wedded follower to thy train;  
Those native blushes still should flow  
As brightly on their bed of snow,  
But one alone should bid them glow;  
Those powerful glances still should melt  
Through only one their influence felt;  
Those smiles their sweet enchantment send  
To charm the husband and the friend.

*Bertram House, 1811.*

#### ANACREON ON HIMSELF,

*From the Greek,*

By THE REV. W. FAULKNER.

ON beds with odours, sweet diffuse,  
Compos'd of flow'rs of various hues,  
'Midst pleasure's blandishments reclin'd,  
I'll banish sorrow from my mind.

Whilst Love, so trim, shall bring me wine,  
 "And all Elysium shall be mine."  
 Swift as th' Olympian car's career,  
 Life's rapid current down we steer;  
 And Death's imperial mandate must  
 This fabric soon consign to dust.  
 Then on my tomb why incense burn?  
 Why pour libations on my urn?  
 While yet I live, with wreaths, ye fair,  
 Of roses, come, and deck my hair!  
 Ere I, O Love, my breath resign,  
 With airy forms below to join.  
 Devoid of care, and free, I'll live  
 'Midst ev'ry pleasure life can give.

## STANZAS,

TO PETER PINDAR, Esq:

STILL strike, sweet Bard, the lyric string,  
 And let thy liquid numbers flow:  
 Oh! give thy genius ample wing,  
 Each varied note, shall echo sing  
 In cadence with thy native Doe.\*

\* Doe-brook, now called Dod-brook.

When thou, sage Bard, command'st the shell,  
 The sons of folly shun the strain,  
 Then Vice retires within her cell,  
 Affrighted at thy pow'rful spell,  
 And bright ey'd Virtue smiles again.

When thou command'st the plaintive wire  
 The feeling breast consistent glows,  
 The 'waken'd passions all conspire  
 To raise the soul's sublimest fire,  
 And lure her from her self-drawn woes:

When sorrow claims the mournful song  
 Thy lute can breath her deepest moan;  
 Each woe-fraught tone with pathos strong  
 Can bid the breast its sighs prolong,  
 And move the heart obdurate grown.

When thou resumest the song of glee  
 Or satire keen, fair Virtue's guard,  
 Then sons of wealth and misery  
 Forget their care to smile with thee,  
 My country's pride, Devonian Bard!

'The venial clan, with eagle eye,  
 Still let thy poignant Muse explore;  
 For deep regret shall prompt the sigh,  
 The Doe shall weep her fountain dry  
 When thou shalt sweep the lute no more.

A. K.

## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

\*. \* *Communications of Specifications and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early Notice.*

JOHN PLASKET and SAMUEL BROWN's,  
 for a Method of Making or Manu-  
 facturing of Casks, and other Vessels,  
 by improved Machinery.

THE patentees of this invention saw  
 out the planking for the staves in  
 the usual manner, or by means of a cir-  
 cular saw adapted to the business; the  
 staves are then cut into suitable lengths  
 for making the intended casks: they then  
 provide machinery for cutting the edges  
 of the said staves, either straight or  
 curved, according to the figure of the  
 cask intended to be made. This ma-  
 chinery consists of a strong bench, having  
 a board, or platform, to be slid or  
 moved endwise thereon. And upon the  
 board is placed another piece, capable  
 of being slid crosswise, which has a  
 recess, or hollowed part, into which the  
 stave-board may be laid, so that one  
 edge of the stave-board may project be-  
 yond the edge of the platform, before-  
 mentioned. The distance of the pro-  
 jection, and the cross motion, are regu-  
 lated and adjusted by racks and pinions,  
 or by joints similar to those commonly  
 used as parallel rollers. Above or be-  
 neath the bench is a circular saw, re-

volving on an axis, nearly at right angles  
 to the direction in which the first-men-  
 tioned platform can be slid or moved,  
 and opposed to the direction of the  
 motion of the projecting part of the  
 stave-board. The saw is to be made flat,  
 when straight-edged staves are to be cut,  
 and to be made of a dish-figure to agree  
 with the circular, or curve line, when  
 curve-edged staves are intended to be  
 cut. A different kind of machinery is  
 used for cutting the nose, or projecting  
 part in the bung-stave of small casks,  
 called bottles, which consists of a flat or  
 a concave circular saw, to be employed  
 for cutting the face of the stave close up  
 to the nose, according as the face is re-  
 quired to be flat or curved, in which last  
 case the stave must be moved upon a  
 convex bed. There is also another cir-  
 cular saw, duly placed on an arbor, to  
 revolve nearly at right angles to the plane  
 of the other circular saw, and to be em-  
 ployed in making the cut close to the  
 nose. And, after the two faces on each  
 side of the nose have been duly formed,  
 the bung-hole is perforated by means of  
 a bit which is fixed at the opposite end  
 of the arbor, belonging to the last-men-  
 tioned



tioned circular saw. The staves are put together in the usual way, and the cask, when thus formed, is fixed in a stout flat piece of wood, called the chuck, having a circular hole therein, of the proper size to fit and be driven upon the end of the cask, and the chuck, in this situation, retains the cask firmly, having the axis thereof concentric with the chuck, and at right angles to the flat face of the same. In the next place there is a hollow implement constructed, for the purpose of holding a cask therein, to finish the chime, or groove, for receiving the head, by the application of a turning tool, fashioned for that purpose at the edge, or cutting part thereof. The heads of the casks are cut out of pieces, in which the holes for receiving the pegs, or pins, are bored by a bit, or piercer, proceeding from a mandril. When the heads are ready, and the casks entirely connected together with the heads in their places, the cask is put between the centres of machinery, of the nature of a strong lathe, and in this, with proper instruments, the cask is completely finished. The wooden hoops are bended in a more complete and expeditious manner, by applying them so as to fasten one extremity to the surface of a wheel, which being turned round, and the remaining part of the hoop pressed against the circumference, the hoops receive the regular bend with correctness and expedition.

MR. EDMUND GRIFFITH'S, (BRISTOL,) for an Improvement in the Manufacture of Soap, for the purpose of washing with Sea-Water, Hard Water, and other Water.

The nature of this invention is the admixture of phosphoric acid with soap, for the purpose of washing with sea-water, &c. and the manner of performing the same is to proceed by the usual methods to convert any of the saponaceous materials into soap, and to add a competent quantity of the phosphoric acid, in any form or proportion, either alone or in combination with an alkali, that may be best suited to the object proposed, having regard to the cheapness, or the elegance of the article to be produced. With a view to economy in price, Mr. G. has found the phosphoric acid of urine, applied without any minute chemical decomposition, a cheap and easy method of procuring the acid: for this purpose, the urine may be evaporated to about one fourth of its original quantity, and then to be added to the

materials in the proportion of ten gallons to every ton of soap. To avoid the smell which this will communicate to the soap, the phosphates of soda, or potash, may be used instead of the material just mentioned.

MR. JAMES CAPARN'S, (LEICESTER,) for preventing Chimneys from Smoking.

This invention is well known by the name of the "Patent-smoke Disperser," the machine is simple, and has proved of great utility in a vast variety of instances: it consists of an iron pot, similar in shape to common chimney-pots, but on the top of it is a ventilator, which turns on a pivot, or rather in a box filled with oil, to prevent friction; this ventilator is moved with great rapidity by the current, a circumstance that increases the draft of the chimney, and of course aids the smoke in passing from the chimney into the air; the flat sides of the ventilator prevents the smoke from being blown down the chimney by heavy winds, which are the chief causes of the evil complained of. Of the value of this invention we can speak from experience: it is however a duty that we owe the public to say, that we have lately seen another invention by Mr. JOHN LEWELL, of Kentish-Town, which appears to be a striking improvement on Mr. Caparn's. It consists of three parts, united in one machine: that part which is fixed in the brick-work is square; and, in size, adapted to the opening of the chimney: it is about sixteen inches high: the diameter of the upper part is ten inches; that of the lower, fourteen or fifteen; just above this turns, on a pivot, a cylindrical iron-pot, having in its circumference twelve wings, about ten inches high and three wide. These wings appear as if made by cutting the cylinder in so many places, and on three sides, and then lifting the said pieces and fixing them to a given angle. Over the cylindrical iron-pot is fixed a cone, containing six wings, set in a diagonal direction: the bottom part of the wings extends over the cylindrical pot an inch all round. The length of the conical wings is sixteen inches. The difference between Mr. Caparn's "Smoke Disperser," and Mr. Lewell's HORIZONTAL VENTILATING CONE, consists in this, that in the former the smoke has no other exit but through the openings in and above the ventilator; and, if any of it should be beat down by the wind, it cannot escape, because the pot is in one piece, without

any exit: in Mr. Lewell's, if any portion of the smoke should, by a rushing wind, be beat down through the cone, which answers to the ventilator of the other, there are twelve openings in the cylindrical moving-pot, at which it may get

out, and the angle, at which the wings stand at in these openings, will greatly assist the operation.

Both these machines may be had at the principal ironmongers in London.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, **FREE of EXPENSE**.

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**T**HE female ourang outang which forms the subject of my observations belonged to the same species with the ourang outangs described by Tulpius, Edwards, Vosmaer, Allamand, and Buffon: it is the *Simia Satyrus* of Linnæus. When erect in its natural position its height did not exceed from 26 to 30 inches: the length of the arms from the armpits to the tips of the fingers was 18 inches, and the lower extremities from the top of the thigh to the tarsus were only from eight to nine inches. The upper jaw had four sharp incisors, the two in the middle were double the breadth of the lateral, two short canine teeth, similar to those of men, and three molaria on each side, with soft tubercles. The lower jaw had also four incisors, two canine teeth, and six molaria, but

the incisors were of equal size. The number of the molaria was not complete. The germ of a tooth was seen on each side at the extremity of the upper and under jaws, and it is probable that others would be produced at subsequent periods. The form of these teeth was the same with that of the molaria of men and apes in general.

The hands had five fingers precisely like those of men, only the thumb extended no further than the first joint of the fore finger. The feet also had five toes, but the great toe was placed much lower than that of a man, and in its ordinary position, instead of being parallel to the other toes, it formed with them nearly a right angle. All the toes were similar in structure to the fingers and were very free in their motions, and the whole of them without exception had nails. It had almost no calves to the legs, or buttocks. The head resembled that of a man, much more than that of any animal; the forehead was high and salient, and



and the capacity of the cranium was great; but the neck was very short. The tongue was soft and similar to that of other apes; and, although the lips were extremely thin and scarcely apparent, they possessed the power of extension in a considerable degree. The nose, which was completely flat and on a level with the face at its base, was slightly salient at its extremity, and the nostrils opened downwards. The eyes were like those of other apes, and the ears completely resembled those of men.

The vulva was very small, its labia scarcely perceptible, and the clitoris entirely hid; but on each side of the vulva there was a flesh-colored streak where the skin seemed to be softer than that of the other parts. Is this an indication of labia? Two mammae were placed on the breast like those of females. The belly was naturally very large. This animal had neither tail nor callosities.

It was almost entirely covered with a reddish hair, more or less dark in color, and of various thicknesses on the different parts of the body. The color of the skin was generally that of slate; but the ears, the eyelids, the muzzle, the inside of the hands and feet, the mammae, and a longitudinal band on the right side of the belly, were of copper-colored skin. The hair of the head, of the fore arms and of the legs, was of a deeper red than that of the other parts; and on the head, the back, and the upper part of the arms it was thicker than any where else: the belly was but scantily supplied with it, and the face still less: the upper lip, the nose, the palms of the hands, and the soles of the feet, alone were bare. The nails were black, and the eyes brown. All the hair was woolly, that of the fore-arm grew upwards as did that of the arm downwards to the elbow. The hair of the head, which was harder in general than that of the other parts, grew forward. The skin, but chiefly that of the face, was coarse and rough, and that under the neck was so flabby that the animal seemed to have a goitre when lying on its side.

The ourang-outang in question was entirely formed for living among trees. When it wanted to ascend a tree, it laid hold of the trunk or branches with its hands and feet, making use of its arms only and not of its thighs as a man would do in similar circumstances. It could pass easily from one tree to another when the branches met, so that in a thick forest it would never be necessary for it to descend to the ground, on which it moves

with considerable difficulty. In general, all its motions are slow, but they seem to be painful when it is made to walk from one place to another: at first it rests its two hands on the ground, and brings its hinder parts slowly forward until its feet are between its hands or fore paws; afterwards, supporting itself on its hind legs, it advances the upper part of its body, rests again on its hands as at first, and thus moves forward. It is only when we take it by one hand that it walks on its feet, and in this case it uses its other hand to support it. I have scarcely ever seen it stand firmly on the sole of the foot; most frequently it only rested on the outer edge, apparently desirous of preserving its toes from all friction on the ground; nevertheless it sometimes rested on the whole of the foot, but in this case it kept the two last phalanges bent inwards except the great toe, which was stretched out. When resting, it sat on its buttocks with its legs folded under it in the manner of the inhabitants of the East. It lay indiscriminately on its back or on its side, drawing up its legs and crossing its hands over its breast; and it was fond of being covered, for it drew over it all the clothes it could reach.

This animal used its hands in all the essential motions in which men employ theirs; and it is evident that it only requires experience to enable it to use them on almost every occasion. It generally carried its food to its mouth with its fingers; but sometimes also it seized it with its long lips; and it was by suction that it drank, like all other animals which have lips capable of being lengthened. It made use of its sense of smelling in order to decide upon the nature of the aliments which were presented to it and which it was not acquainted with, and it seemed to consult this sense with great assiduity. It ate almost indiscriminately fruit, pulse, eggs, milk, and animal food: bread, coffee, and oranges, were its most favorite aliments; and it once emptied an ink-bottle which came in its way, without being incommoded. It had no particular times for going to meals, and ate at all seasons like an infant. Its sight and hearing were good. Music made no impression upon it. The mammae are not formed by nature to be sensible to its charms, none of their wants seem to require it, and even with mankind it is an artificial want; on savages it has no other effect than a noise would have.

When defending itself, our ourang-outang

outang bit and struck with its hands; but it was only against children that it showed any roguery, and it was always caused by impatience rather than anger. In general it was gentle and affectionate, and seemed to delight in society. It was fond of being caressed, gave real kisses, and seemed to experience a great deal of pleasure in sucking the fingers of those who approached it; but it did not suck its own fingers. Its cry was guttural and sharp, but it was only heard when it eagerly wanted any thing. All its signs were then very expressive: it darted its head forward in order to show its disapprobation, pouted when it was not obeyed, and when angry it cried very loudly, rolling itself on the ground. On these occasions its neck was prodigiously swelled.

By the above description it will be seen that the ourang-outang in question had attained a size sufficiently great for its age, which was not more than 15 or 16 months; its teeth, limbs, and powers, were almost perfect; whence it may be inferred that it had nearly acquired its full growth, and that its life does not extend beyond 25 years.

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This desire for marks of kindness generally led our ourang-outang to search for persons whom it knew, and to shun solitude, which seemed to displease it so much that one day it employed its intelligence in a singular way to break loose from it. It was shut into a closet adjoining the room where the people of the

house usually met: several times it ascended a chair in order to open the door, which it effected, as the chair usually stood near the door, which was fastened with a latch. In order to prevent it from repeating this operation, the chair was removed some distance from the door; but scarcely was it shut when it again opened, and the ourang outang was seen descending from the chair, which it had pushed towards the door in order to enable it to reach the latch. Can we refuse to ascribe this action to the faculty of generalizing? It is certain that the animal had never been taught to make use of a chair for opening doors, and it had never even seen any person do so. All that it could learn from its own experience was, that by mounting upon a chair it could raise itself to a level with things that were higher than it; and it may have seen from the actions of others that chairs might be moved from one place to another, and that the door in question was moved by lifting the latch: but these very ideas are generalizations, and it is only by combining them with each other that the animal could have been led to the action which we have related. I do not think that any other animal ever carried the force of reasoning further. To conclude:—men were not the only beings of a different species to which the ourang-outang attached itself: it conceived an affection for two cats, which was sometimes attended with inconvenience: it generally kept one or other under its arm, and at other times it placed them on its head; but as in these various movements the cats were afraid of falling, they seized with their claws the skin of the ourang-outang, which patiently endured the pain which it experienced. Twice or thrice indeed it attentively examined their feet, and after discovering their nails, it attempted to remove them, but with its fingers only: not being able to accomplish this object, it seemed resigned to the pain they gave it, rather than renounce the pleasure of toying with the animals. This desire of placing the cats on its head was displayed on a great many other occasions, and I never was able to divine the cause of it. If some small pieces of paper fell into its hands, it raised them to its head, and it did the same with ashes, earth, bones, &c.

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It has already been mentioned that it took its food with its hands or mouth: it was not very expert in handling our

knives and forks, and in this respect it resembled some savages whom we have heard of, but it made up for its awkwardness by its ingenuity: when the meat which was on its plate did not lie conveniently for its spoon, it gave the spoon to the person next it, in order that he might fill it. It drank very well out of a glass, which it could hold in its two hands. One day, after having put down the glass, it saw that it was likely to fall, and it instantly placed its hand at the side to which the glass inclined, and thereby saved it. Several persons were witnesses to these circumstances.

Almost all animals have occasion to protect themselves against the effects of cold, and it is probable that the ourang-outangs are in this predicament in the rainy season. I am ignorant of the means resorted to by them in their state of nature, but our ourang-outang almost con-

tinually kept itself covered. When on ship-board it laid hold of every thing that came in its way; and, when a sailor had lost any of his clothes, he was sure to find them in the ourang-outang's bed. The care which it took to keep itself covered furnished us with an excellent proof of its intelligence, and proved not only that it could generalize its ideas, but that it had the sentiment of future wants. Its coverlid was spread every day on a piece of grass in the garden in front of the dining room, and every day after dinner it went straight to the garden, took its coverlid upon its shoulders, and leaped upon the shoulders of a domestic that he might carry it to bed. One day that its upper covering was not in its usual place, it searched until it found it, and then threw it over its shoulders as usual.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Cramer's favorite Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute. 3s. 6d.*

THIS sonata, the second movement of which Mr. Cramer has furnished from the favorite air called "The Spanish Guitar," is a composition worthy the talents of that distinguished master. The first movement opens with a passage uncommonly simple, but certainly very happily conceived; and the conduct of the whole, while it evinces much command of idea, and great mastery in connecting and arranging the thoughts offered by a ready and inventive mind, serves to exhibit the author's general and acknowledged powers in a point of view as favorable, perhaps, to his established reputation, as any thing his genius has yet given the world.

*Six admired Scotch Airs, arranged as Rondos for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin and Flute, by Dr. Haydn. 7s. 6d.*

Of this valuable publication the tasteful part of the musical world has a long while been in anxious expectation. The airs here selected by the late great master for the exercise of his taste and high powers for arrangement and embellishment, are "The Blue Bells of Scotland," "Saw ye my Father," "My Love, she's but a Lassie yet," "Maggie Lawder," "Argyll is my Name," and "Killicrankie." To say nothing of the judgment with which these particular airs have been se-

lected from the great and interesting mass of Scottish melody, the new and appropriate basses, the ingenious and uncommon evolutions of the harmonies, and the elegant yet natural decorations with which Dr. Haydn has given them such additional claims to public notice, cannot, we think, fail to ensure great popularity to the work. Mr. Preston has brought the undertaking forward in a style commensurate with the high value of his materials, and that does credit to his liberality and graphic taste.

*A Second Set of Six Divertimentos for the German Flute, by Samuel Taylor, Professor of the Flute. 5s.*

This work of Mr. Taylor (Mr. Taylor, we understand, of Clement's Inn,) professes to exhibit the cadences and embellishments of Messrs. Incedon and Braham, and those of Mesdames Mara and Catalani, in which attempt he certainly has acquitted himself with considerable success and faithfulness. In confining ourselves to the assertion that Mr. T.'s pages are filled with music pleasing in itself, and well calculated for the instrument for which it is intended, we should by no means do full justice to his merits. The introductory remarks with which he has prefaced his publication are correct and judicious; and well merit the attention of those practitioners who (to speak in the author's own spirit) would



would blend sentiment with sound, and produce "the sublime effects resulting from elegance, expression, and feeling."

"Robin Adair," the favorite Air sung by Mr. Braham, at the Lyceum Theatre. The Words, Symphonies, and Accompaniments, written, composed, and arranged, by J. Parry. 1s. 6d.

"Robin Adair," as here presented to us, offers further and very pleasing proofs of Mr. Parry's talents as a lyric poet, and science as a musician. The words are written with taste and feeling, and the style and arrangement of the symphonies would do credit to the most established master.

*Les Adieux, L'Absence, et Le Revoir. Sonate Caractéristique, pour le Piano-forte, par Louis Van Beethoven. 6s.*

Though we have ever been forward to do the amplest justice to the profound science of this great master; never did we feel the generous warmth of admiration excited in us by the contemplation of the hard, crude, and affected, cast of his peculiar taste. Always labouring at the entire display of his learning, and straining after forced and unnatural eccentricities of modulation, he neglects the better resources of his own native talent; rather ambitious to excite admiration than delight, he toils after difficulties, thinks that to be extraneous is to be beautiful, and that the passages which surprise much interest and charm. These remarks apply with no little force to the present publication, and will well serve to convey our sentiments of its true character.

*Gildon's Grand Military March for the Piano-forte or Harp. 2s.*

This march, which forms the middle movement of the publication before us, the first being purely introductory, and the third a concluding *pastorale*, is conceived with spirit, and recommends itself by a considerable portion of the truly martial character. It is but just to add that piano-forte students will derive both pleasure and improvement from its practice.

*Delaisement Champetre, d'une Allemande en Ecosse, pour le Piano forte. Composé par Veronica Bianchetti. 2s. 6d.*

This sonata is comprised in two movements. The first in common time of four

crotchets, and the second in triple time of three quavers. Some degree of ability is displayed in both, and the general effect is respectable.

*A Melologue upon National Music, by Thomas Moore, esq. 3s. 6d.*

To the poetry of this melologue too much praise cannot be given; nor more need the distinguished author himself wish than that of our saying that it is worthy of his genius. In the music, we find a Greek melody, brought by Mr. Gell from Athens; the Swiss air, *Rany des Vaches*; a Spanish chorus; the Spanish air, "*Yadesperto*;" and the popular Irish air of "*Gramachree*." The whole forms a delighting and interesting specimen of what may be effected by the happy and appropriate union of music and recitation under the guidance of such talents as those of Mr. Moore.

"*Fairest Flower behold, the Lily*;" a favorite Canzonet, composed by T. Haigh. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Haigh has selected, for a companion to this melody, a beautiful and justly-favorite song of Robert Burns. The air and the words move in kindly union, and our admiration of the poetry is not unmingled with pleasure derived from the perusal of the music.

"*The Contented Man*," a favorite Arietta, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. 1s. 6d.

"The contented Man" does, we must confess, by no means, content us. If he thinks his own strain melodious, we do not; if he deems it variegated, we think it uncommonly monotonous; and, if to his ears it is easy and pleasing, to ours its effect is cramped and uninteresting.

"*Know'st thou the Land*," a favorite Arietta, composed for the Piano-forte, by Louis Van Beethoven. 1s. 6d.

"Know'st thou the Land" is an air of some merit; but certainly is deficient in ease and that natural flow peculiarly requisite to vocal efforts of the familiar kind.

"*Lord Wellington*," an admired Pandean Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by John Monro. 2s.

The subject of this rondo is pleasing, and the digressive portions of the compositions are consistent in themselves, and sufficiently connected with the theme.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*\*• *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

**T**HE malignant war which has existed in Europe for the last twenty years, having destroyed the intercourse of this country with Southern Europe, and it being no longer permitted to opulent invalids to resort to those climes for the restoration of their health, it has lately been conceived, that, if an artificial climate, equal in temperature to the most salubrious parts of Italy, could be formed in our own island, we might expect results somewhat similar. Since the possession of Madeira by the English, that island has afforded hope to invalids; but, the expense and inconvenience of a voyage thither being commensurate with the means of only few persons, it has been proposed, to erect and maintain, at CLIFTON, a house and covered grounds, built and fitted for these purposes, to be called a MADEIRA HOUSE, in which the temperature of that island is to be constantly maintained. The difference of climate principally consisting in temperature and moisture—if the means of having a dry, warm, and uniform, atmosphere are attainable in England, the object of invalids will, in great measure, be effected. The expense of such an undertaking being unavoidably great, the most eligible plan has appeared to be to create a fund, by subscription,—as 50,000*l.* in 500 shares, at 100*l.* each—the shares to be transferable. The salubrity of the air of Clifton, with the power of supplying the building with the Hotwell water, have pointed it out as the most proper place in the island for such an institution. It is intended to concentrate within it whatever can contribute to the restoration of health. The public rooms, staircases, and passages, are to be kept at the summer temperature of 62 or 65 degrees, and the private apartments are to be furnished with the means of being kept at any temperature which the feelings of the resident may suggest as most desirable, or his physician prescribes. An extensive conservatory for exotics is to be formed as a promenade for the residents; in addition to which, pleasure-grounds are to be laid out and cultivated as a Botanic garden. A covered circus is to be connected for equestrian exercise, at all seasons, and provision made for other exercises, suited to the strength

of the invalid, both active and passive.—It is proposed also to introduce baths of every description, and a constant supply of the most approved mineral waters. Thus the inhabitants of this Hygeian Temple may avail themselves, in one spot, of all the scattered gifts of Nature, which the experience of ages has proved to be beneficial to the restoration of health. The building is intended to accommodate fifty persons, each to have two rooms, one adjoining the other; with a dressing-room, capable of lodging a private attendant. There is also to be a suit of public rooms, adequate to the accommodation of the whole of the inmates. Supposing each person to pay 200*l.* per annum, or per winter, a revenue of 10,000*l.* per annum will arise, adequate to pay interest to the shareholders, and to support the institution. The estimate for the building is 40,000*l.*—the purchase of the ground, and other expenses, at least, 10,000*l.* The area for the house and gardens is to cover four acres—which will allow space sufficient for the promenades, circus, botanic garden, and pleasure-grounds. Dr. KENTISH is to be the resident physician, and Mr. BUSBY is named as the architect.

A MONSIEUR CRONSTAT, a French chemist, who has lately arrived in London, has astonished our sugar-bakers by the exhibition of a new and shortened process for refining sugar. He effects, in two or three days, what has usually been performed by the ordinary process only in as many months; and, what is equally important, he produces the finest sugar from the present refuse of the sugar-houses. Should the process be made public, we shall introduce it into the Monthly Magazine. We are, however, enabled to state, at present, that the new process does not require the use of bullock's blood, and other offensive materials hitherto employed by the sugar-bakers.

The following is a comparative statement of the POPULATION of Great Britain, as it was returned in 1801 and 1811. Both returns are probably below the true numbers, but the first return was notoriously so, and hence the necessity for the second return. The last return is therefore no evidence of actual



actual increase, though an increase is probable.

	In 1801.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
England	3,987,935	4,343,499	8,331,434
Wales -	257,178	281,308	541,546
Scotland -	734,581	864,487	1,599,068
Army, Navy, &c. }	470,598		470,598

Total 5,450,292 5,492,354 10,942,646

	In 1811.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
England	4,555,257	4,944,143	9,499,400
Wales -	289,414	317,966	607,380
Scotland -	825,377	979,487	1,804,864
Army, Navy, &c. }	640,500		640,500

Totals 6,310,548 6,241,596 12,552,144

#### Difference in the Two Returns.

England	-	-	-	1,167,966
Wales	-	-	-	65,834
Scotland	-	-	-	208,180
Army, Navy, &c.	-	-	-	169,902

Total - - - 1,614,882

Mr. JOHN MAWE, the author of a Treatise on the Mineralogy of Derbyshire, is about to publish a Narrative of his Voyage to the Rio de la Plata, and of his Travels in Brazil, during a period of six years, from 1804 to 1810. The principal part of this work relates to the interior of Brazil, where no Englishman was ever permitted to travel, and particularly to the gold and diamond districts, which the author investigated by order of the Prince Regent. From the high sanction under which he began the undertaking, and the length of time he devoted to it, his narrative may be expected to throw considerable light on a rich and extensive colony hitherto little explored, and, at present, highly interesting, as it is likely, through recent changes, to become the seat of the empire of our oldest and most faithful ally.

Mr. BONNYCASTLE will speedily publish a Treatise on Algebra, in practice and theory, methodically arranged in two parts, and adapted to the present state of the science; together with notes and illustrations, containing a variety of particulars relating to the discoveries and improvements that have been made in this branch of analysis. The work will be printed in two moderate-sized octavo volumes, and is designed to form the second and third parts of the author's intended General Course of Mathematics.

In the same branch of science we may

also notice, a System of Algebra and Fluxions, practically adapted to the use of schools, by Mr. JOYCE. It is intended as a companion in schools to his well-known Arithmetic. Every part will be provided with numerous examples, and the mode of working them; and the answers will be given in a Key, for the use of tutors.

Dr. LIPSCOMBE has undertaken a work which has often been demanded—succinct and popular Elements of the Science of Medicine, serving at once as a book of instruction for students, as a book of reference, and as a text-book of facts and principles. It will bear the popular title of a Grammar of the Elements of Medicine.

It will afford satisfaction to the lovers of elegant literature to be informed, that the LUCRETIIUS of Dr. BUSBY has been honored with one of the largest subscriptions given to any book for many years; and, what is more flattering to the author, among the names of his subscribers will be found nearly all his contemporaries, who enjoy any degree of celebrity for literary taste or erudition.

Among the extraordinary vicissitudes of human affairs, it deserves to be recorded that, in 1811, a Legion of Greek Mercenaries were raised by Great Britain in the Ionian Islands. Arms and ammunition are therefore now on the passage for the descendants of that people who, 2000 years ago, looked with contempt on the mercenaries of other nations, and who would, probably, at that period, have exhibited a Briton as a curiosity, just as we now exhibit a native Hottentot.

We congratulate the public on the prospect of the reform of that part of our semi-barbarous and superannuated legal system, which relates to the meddling of Ecclesiastical Courts with common life. If by the same regulations Civil Suits were brought under the cognizance of Grand Juries; if Special and all Juries were called in rotation; and if Barristers were excluded from arbitrations;\* Society in England would at once advance many centuries in civilization.

Another edition of Dr. TROTTER'S View of the Nervous Temperament, being the third, is now in the press, and will be published in a few weeks. Many additions have been made; and, in the present edition, the author gives it as his opinion, that the disease com-

monly

monly called *Hydrocephalus Internus*, is, from first to last, purely an affection of the nervous system, the offspring of a general temperament, and combined with all the irregular movements of the nervous power in the stomach, liver, &c. so peculiar to this train of complaints.

The Rev. S. BARROW, Author of Questions on the New Testament, has in the press a very useful compilation under the title of the *Poor Child's Library*. It is calculated to be put into the hands of Children who have received an eleemosynary education; and consequently to give effect to such education. A more useful or desirable work could not well be conceived.

Mr. J. N. BREWER, author of a *Winter's Tale*, &c. has a romance, in four volumes, ready for the press, entitled *Sir Ferdinand of England*. The story is laid in the reign of King Edward IV.

A mechanic of Birmingham has undertaken to teach a whole regiment to shoot point-blank at 350 yards!

The Rev. Mr. HART, of Bristol, has in the press, *Miscellaneous English Exercises*, being selections of prose and poetry, written in false grammar, false spelling, and without stops.

Dr. REUBEN MUSSEY, of Massachusetts, lately published *Experiments and Observations on Cutaneous Absorption*. These experiments shew how the system may be supported in cases of emergency, without the reception of food by the stomach. They explain how extreme thirst may be allayed by sailors in distress, by the immersion of their bodies in salt water; as the salt will not percolate through the pores of the skin to increase thirst, though the water will be absorbed by the skin, and refresh, if not nourish them. In his first experiment he remained immersed "in a pretty strong watery infusion of the *rubia tinctorum* two hours and forty-five minutes." The urine he voided three hours after he left the bath, "was slightly tinged with red, and treated with a solution of the common sulphat of iron, it gave a tinge of a purplish brown." In the second experiment, "I continued" says he, "three hours in the madder bath." The portion discharged five hours after leaving the bath was a little deeper-colored than

common Sherry, or Sicily wine. Treated with the sulphat of iron, a strong purplish brown precipitate was produced." In the several succeeding experiments, the results were similar, the third excepted; in which however he remained immersed but one hour and five minutes. In his subsequent experiments, he tested the urine voided after he had been into the madder bath by the "caustic or moderately-carbonated potash, which turns urine slightly tinged with madder of a cranberry red." To detect whatever there might be of fallacy in the experiments, the caustic potash was put into urine, in which there could be none of the coloring principle of the madder, and no change took place in the color of the urine. We consider these experiments as involving points of the deepest consequence to the perfect knowledge and skilful treatment of the human body.

Mr. SHULMER is printing the *Triumphs of Learning*, a poem.

Miss JOANNA BAILLIE has nearly ready for publication, the third volume of her *Series of Plays on the Passions*.

The inhabitants of the world at the present time are computed by a theological writer at 800 millions, of whom he supposes 2,500,000 to be Jews, 482 millions Pagans, 175 millions and a half Christians, and 140 millions Mahomedans.

A splendid original work, delineating the Border-Antiquities of England and Scotland, is in great forwardness. The first part will be published on the 31st of March, and a part will be continued regularly every three months. It is intended to exhibit specimens of the Architecture, Sculpture, and other vestiges of former ages, from the earliest times to the union of the two crowns, accompanied with descriptive sketches and biographical remarks, together with a brief historical account of the principal events that have occurred in that part of Great Britain.

Dr. CROUCH will commence his Course of Lectures on Music, at the Surry Institution, on Tuesday, the 4th of February; and will continue them on each succeeding Tuesday evening until completed.

Dr. REID will commence his next Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Monday, the 10th of February, at nine o'clock in the morning, at his house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square; where the course will be continued

\* This depends however on the people themselves, and none but raw and inexperienced persons would ever consent to a reference to a Registrar.



continued, at the same hour, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, until its conclusion.

The NEW COMET passed Aldeberan in Taurus about the 15th of January, and was then advancing northward, nearly at the rate of a degree per day. It was very faint, and is supposed to have passed its perihelion. The great comet of 1811 is now out of sight.

The continuity of divine service, from the dark and monkish to the present enlightened age, having engrafted the crude melodies of the infancy of musical science on our religious ceremonies; it has evidently been a desideratum that the great modern improvements of that divine art should be rendered subservient to public devotion. This idea has, we are glad to learn, been acted upon by Mr. WILLIAM GARDNER, of Leicester, a gentleman well known among professors and amateurs, and he has adapted the finest airs and movements of the greatest Masters to the most classical devotional compositions of our national Poets. By uniting the two points, superior music with superior poetry, Mr. Gardner has produced a series of *chef-d'œuvres* in this interesting class of compositions; and we are not surprised to learn that his proposed "Sacred Melodies" have been honored with the patronage of the Regent, and other branches of the Royal Family, all of whom know so well how to appreciate productions of this nature.

Mr. ARCHDEACON COXE has announced Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon from the Accession of Philip the Fifth to the Death of Charles the Third, in 1788, with an introduction concerning the government and present state of Spain.

A volume of Funeral-Orations from the Greek of Thucydides, Plato, and Lysias, with notes, will shortly appear, and some account of the authors. By the Rev. T. BROADHURST, of Bath.

The Rev. T. THOMAS is preparing for the press a History of Solomon, King of Judea, in continuation of his View of Heathen Worship, and Homer's Attachment to its Rites.

The Editor of the "*Plain and Useful Selections from the books of the Old and New Testaments according to the most approved modern versions*," is preparing a sequel to his former labors, which will comprise every part of the Apocryphal writings, of which the meaning is instructive and important, with such corrections of the common version as

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the Greek, &c. originals will authorise, and accompanied with notes, explanatory and practical, and an account of each book, its known or supposed author, and the time and occasion of its being written.

Mr. WILSON, of Magdalen College, Oxford, has in the press, a volume of Poems, the principal of which is entitled the Isle of Palms; and there are others descriptive of the scenery of the English lakes.

Mr. JAMES SMYTH, of the Custom-House, Hull, intends shortly to publish, in one volume octavo, a Treatise on the Practice of the Customs, in the entry, examination, and delivery, of goods and merchandize imported from foreign parts; with a copious illustration of the warehousing system, intended for the use of merchants, officers, and others, concerned in this branch of the business of the customs.

Mr. BRANSBY, of Ipswich, author of some useful publications on astronomy and geography, who has been an attentive observer of the comet of 1811, with the most accurate instruments, will, within a few days, publish a correct delineation of its path, and a full and distinct account of its elements, &c. In the plate will also be exhibited the path of the comet of 1807.

The Rev. J. NIGHTINGALE proposes to publish a Portraiture of the Roman Catholic Religion; or, an unprejudiced Sketch of the History, Doctrines, Opinions, Discipline, and present State of Catholicism. It will contain also a Summary of the Laws now in force against Papists; and a Review of the Origin and Progress of the Catholic Question. The work is to consist of a thick octavo volume.

The number of prisoners of war in England at this time, on a moderate computation, is FIFTY THOUSAND men, exclusive of officers, and many of them have been incarcerated since 1803! Twelve thousand English are in a similar situation in France! Is this a civilized and rational country? If it be so—let it be answered—wherefore and for what are we at war, and why are such indescribable miseries to be inflicted.

The Rev. T. CASTLEY has in the press, Essays and Dissertations on Subjects in Philology, History, Politics, and Common Life.

Mr. CHARLES BUTLER has circulated proposals for publishing by subscription, an Easy Introduction to the Mathematics, in two volumes, octavo, being a complete system of elementary instruction

tion in the leading branches of the Mathematics; wherein each particular subject is preceded by a brief historical account of its rise, and progressive improvements.

Mr. GOODACRE, of Standard Hill Academy, near Nottingham, has in the press, an Impartial Review of the New System of Education, generally ascribed to Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster. The object of this publication is not to give any opinion on the question to which of these gentlemen the honor of the invention is due, but to investigate the merits of the systems themselves.

The Author of the preceding pamphlet is also preparing for the press, Outlines of an Economical Plan for the Education of the Poor, on national and solid principles. In this publication the agency of the boys will be amply discussed, and plans will be laid down for securing the advantage of their assistance under the direction of judicious teachers.

Mr. WATSON will publish, in the course of the present month, Strictures on Book-keeping and Accounts as exhibited in the Counting-house, on a scale of extensive general business.

Dr. WILLIAMS announces a Defence of Modern Calvinism; containing an examination of the Bishop of Lincoln's work, entitled a Refutation of Calvinism.

The following mode of preventing flies from settling on pictures, or other furniture, has been used with success. Soak a large bunch of leeks for five or six days in a pail of water; then wash the pictures, or other furniture, with the water, and flies will avoid any thing so ashed.

Dr. HUTTON, in reply to an observation of Dr. Davy, has lately published the following account of the curious experiments made in 1774, at Schehallien, "About the year 1774, says he, "there was much conversation among some of the most scientific members of the Royal Society, about the universal attraction of all matter, and in devising some general and familiar proofs of it. It was then concluded that it would be a very decisive and, indeed, palpable proof, if it could be experimentally shown that any hill attracted a plummet, drawing it sensibly aside from the perpendicular direction towards itself.—After several reports to the Royal Society, Mr. Smeaton announced that he had discovered the mountain Schehallien, one of the Grampian hills in the north of Scotland, possessing the desired properties in a very eminent degree; being a very lofty and narrow ridge, very steep, extending a great length east and west,

and very narrow from north to south. This hill was in consequence deemed sufficiently convenient for making the experiment; and a person, who had been an assistant to Dr. Maskelyne, at the Royal Observatory, was engaged by the society, and sent down to Scotland to take the necessary measures about the hill, to ascertain its shape and magnitude by horizontal measurements, and by vertical sections in a great many directions and situations; and, lastly, by placing a proper instrument and plummet against the middle of the sides of the hill, to observe, by zenith distances, the deviation of the plumb-line towards the hill. Before the survey and observations were quite completed, at the request of the society, Dr. Maskelyne himself went down to Scotland, to see how the business was carried on; and brought back the account of the survey, with the report that, having tried the plummet on the opposite sides of the hill, each side attracted it between 5 and 6 seconds from the perpendicular; and, in fact, that the sum of the two opposite attractions was just equal to  $11\frac{6}{7}$  seconds.—Thus, then, the original question was satisfactorily answered in the affirmative, viz. that the hill, a mass of dense rocks, did sensibly attract the plummet, and draw it aside from the perpendicular direction of the earth's gravitation, and that by a certain quantity. The next consideration was, whether and how these observations and measurements could be employed, in comparison with the magnitude and effects of the whole globe of the earth, to determine its mean density, in comparison with that of the mountain.—The magnitude and novelty of these nice calculations, the requisite portion of science and ingenuity for making them with effect, were such as appalled every mind, and every one shrunk from the task; when, at the request of the president and council of the society, I undertook the performance; and, after incessant labour, during the course of a year, produced the result of the whole, to the entire satisfaction of all the society. The account of these calculations was published in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1778, and in volume xiv. of my Abridgment of these Transactions; and, though in a very condensed form, occupied no less than a hundred quarto pages in that work, containing only the results of many thousands of intricate calculations. The conclusion from all which was, that the mean density of the whole mass of the earth is nearly double that of the mountain, being to the former in the proportion of 9 to 5; whence it appears that the density of the earth is about five times that of water."

FRANCE.

According to tables published in the Almanack of the French Board of Longitude, the population of the French empire amounts to 43,937,144 souls. Of this number, it is supposed that 28 millions



millions speak the French language, 6,453,000 the Italian, 4,063,000 the Dutch or Flemish, 967,000 the Breton, and 108,000 the Basque. The population of the states connected with the system of France, in which number are included the kingdom of Italy, Switzerland, Spain, the Confederation of the Rhine, &c. is estimated at 38,141,541 souls.

When the first experiments, with respect to the extraction of sugar from the beet-root took place in France, some persons entertained doubts whether any considerable quantity could be obtained from it, or whether it would be at all comparable to sugar from the cane. Now, that positive and multiplied results no longer permit them to doubt that the two sugars are of exactly the same quality, and that the article may be obtained from the beet-root in abundance, these same persons express apprehensions, that it cannot be had but at a very advanced price. The process not having been tried there yet on a sufficiently extended scale to ascertain the lowest rate at which the article can be sold; M. Heusteloup, first surgeon of the French army, has been endeavouring to remove these apprehensions, and to forward the views of the emperor in his hostility against colonial produce, by re-publishing, with notes, M. Cotin's translation of the German work entitled, "Instructions with respect to the Culture and Saving of Beet-root, by C. F. Achard." Most of this gentleman's experiments have, from time to time, been communicated to our readers. This general view of the details cannot fail to encourage the French cultivators to persevere in their efforts. They are told, that it appears from the report of the official commission appointed in Prussia to inspect the manufactories of Messrs. Achard and Koppey, that the raw sugar of the beet-root may be produced on a large scale, and furnish sugar capable of crystallizing, at the same price as the colonial raw sugars in ordinary times. Another official report, with respect to the refining of sugars, states, 1st. that the raw sugar from the beet-root for this operation, is with respect to the quality, the same as that of the colonies: 2dly. that the refined sugar may be sold at the old and moderate prices of the commodity, leaving still a sufficient profit to the refiners.

M. BARBIE DU BOGAGE has been lately occupied at Paris, on researches

relative to the topography of the Plain of Troy. Having drawn up an extensive memoir, accompanied with a chart of the Morea, which has been since engraved at the *Depôt de la Guerre*; this circumstance induced him to make a comparative estimate of that country, in respect to both the former and the present times. On this occasion he has paid particular attention to Argos, and the plain with which it was surrounded. The various parts of the topography have been fixed by him with great exactitude, and he has pointed out where the most celebrated monuments stood; whither the various roads led; and, in short, every particular worthy of notice, relative to a city so celebrated in ancient times.

M. MONGEZ, in a late communication to the Institute, recommends that learned body to apply itself anew to a consideration of the masks of the ancients. The mouths of these being exceedingly large, did they not contain certain blades of metal for the purpose of aiding the voices of the actors, or were they wrought after the fashion of a cockle-shell, in order to produce the effect of the modern speaking-trumpet? He differs from the learned in respect to both these particulars, although Fiuroni embraces the latter notion in his treatise "*Sur les Masques des Anciens*," and Abbé Barthelmy has declared himself, in the most decisive manner, in behalf of the former\*; and is supported in his opinion by three ancient authors, viz. Pliny, Aulus Gellius, and Cassiodorus; together with one modern authority, that of the Abbé Dubos.

M. LOUIS PETIT RADEL, another member of the Institute, has been long occupied with the developement of a general theory relative to the primitive establishments of Italy and Greece, and he has accordingly dedicated his attention to the ruins of ancient cities. The city of Tarragona, the walls of which were built by the Scipios, has excited the most lively interest, and he has discovered that the stones then used by the Romans were all marked with Celtiberian characters of an age much anterior.

M. GROPIUS, a native of Westphalia, and an artist of great merit, has lately transmitted a letter from Athens on the ruins of two cities lately discovered in Asia Minor. He resided, during the last five years, in Greece, where he has been

\* Voyage d'Anacharsis, p. 9, t. VI. 8vo. 1790.

constantly occupied in researches amidst its ruins.

M. FAUVEL has addressed a letter from Athens, to M. Mongez, containing a variety of particulars interesting to antiquaries; and particularly the following inscription, recently discovered in that neighbourhood, which is but little mutilated.

"The disciples of Julius Theodotus, of Melita,  
The sophist, have erected this monument  
To his memory."

M. DE GUIGNES, author of a Voyage to Pekin (8 vols. 8vo. with 1 vol. folio of designs and charts), has just prepared an answer to the critics who have attacked his History of that empire. He has also read to the Institute an historical exposition of Chinese astronomy, from the earliest times, until the year 1776; and, to crown his labours, he is now about to publish a Chinese Dictionary, under the sanction of the French Emperor Napoleon.

M. CHARLES VILLIERS, who has already obtained renown from the historical class of the French Institute, lately published a work in which he greatly praises the system of education pursued in the protestant schools of Germany, particularly those of Westphalia.

A correspondent of the Institute has presented a most afflicting contrast, on the "History of the Pachalike of Bagdad," where he has resided for some years. The fine country, for which nature has done so much, has, since the decline of the empire of the Khalifs, been

successively devastated by the Persians, Tartars, and Turks. It still, however, retains some traces of its former magnificence, and on account of its natural fertility always possesses within itself the means of a renovated prosperity. The inhabitants are perpetually menaced, however, by a warlike, fanatical, and formidable, sect, called the *Wahabites*, who have formerly made incursions into their territories, during which they treated the natives with the greatest injustice, cruelty, and oppression.

The Wahabites consist of certain Arabs of the Desert, who, during the last half century, have subjugated all the neighbouring tribes in succession, and have at length attained such an amazing degree of preponderance and celebrity, that they have spread affright and consternation throughout all the country from the Persian Gulf to the confines of Syria. They derive their name from the father of their founder, who did not pretend to innovation, but to reform and restore the Koran, so as to bring it back to its original purity. They combat against those who profess any other religion than their own, but they are most exasperated against the Mahometans, as their own sect consists of *Heretics*; they expect crowns of martyrdom for themselves, provided they die in battle, and deem it agreeable to God to massacre, pillage, and destroy, all whom they are pleased to term infidels. There are no exploits, however formidable, and no crimes, however odious, that may not be expected from this union of warlike ferocity and religious fanaticism.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the Practice of a Physician, in Westminster; from the 20th of December, 1811,  
to the 20th of January, 1812.

CATARRHUS.....	6	Gastrodynia.....	4
Rheumatismus Acutus.....	4	Marasmus.....	2
Peripneumonia.....	2	Scrofula.....	1
Cynanche Tonsillaris.....	1	Herpes.....	2
Erysipelas.....	1	Lepros.....	1
Hydrocephalus.....	1	Porrigo.....	2
Chorea.....	1	Psora.....	3
Cephalalgia.....	4	Ascarides.....	2
Vertigo.....	1	Abortus.....	1
Asthenia.....	3	Amenorrhœa.....	3
Paralysis.....	2		
Tussis et Dyspnœa.....	31		
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	4		
Pleurodynia.....	3		
Rheumatismus Chronicus.....	10		
Ascites.....	1		
Dyspepsia.....	2		
Enterodynia.....	3		

Medicine has long been deemed a conjectural art; this opinion, emphatically proclaimed by the ancients, has acquired reverence with time, and he who would dispute the dogma, even in this age, would be regarded as more hardy than discreet. The opinion how-



ever, is prejudicial to the art, by encouraging ignorants and pretenders, whose conjectures are often as highly esteemed as those of more learned men, though the former result from the rashness of unreflecting minds, while the latter are founded on large and cautious induction. When the physician pronounces a doubtful judgment upon the operation of a medicine, or the event of an illness, the effect is evidently depressing to the patient, painful to his friends, and ultimately detrimental to the profession, by depreciating its value in public estimation. But upon more minutely investigating the subject, it will probably appear, that there is really less of conjecture in the medical profession, than in either those of law or of divinity; that physicians and surgeons especially, are tenacious of facts, and proceed upon certain principles deduced from experience; and that their caution in pronouncing a decided opinion, arises, in a great degree, from a high notion of professional reputation, which must suffer when their predictions are not verified; knowing, as they do, that the feelings and minds of the patient frequently check the natural action of physical agents.

Hence, the utility of recording the particulars of their practice: although nothing new may occur to their notice, they may at least corroborate the observations of others, impress them more deeply and generally on the public mind, and obviate prejudices which militate against the adoption of useful remedies. The physicians, whose labors have been the most eminently serviceable, and whose writings are now the most regarded, have chiefly confined themselves to the statement of facts which they have

witnessed. Where this talent for observation, has been blended with a powerful imagination, as in the late Dr. Darwin, we are not blinded by the splendor, nor prejudiced by the fallacy of his hypothesis, to overlook the real value of his practical remarks; we admire his ingenuity, but only accept his sober, unadorned, experience.

In detailing periodically an account of the diseases which occur in my own practice, an opportunity is afforded of noticing the influence of the seasons upon human health; of ascertaining the value of different modes of treatment; and, perhaps, sometimes of counteracting fallacious opinions. During the last months the weather has been temperate for the season; and diseases in general, have been neither frequent nor severe. Some complaints, indeed, occur with nearly equal severity at every period of the year, but others are materially affected by variations of atmosphere with respect to heat and cold, to dryness, and moisture. Among these are pulmonic and catarrhal affections. Catarrhal fever has seldom appeared this winter; but many individuals have, as usual, been affected with cough and difficulty of breathing, in various degrees of violence. In elderly people, or those somewhat advanced beyond the middle period of life, this complaint often assumes a more dangerous form, is attended with copious secretion of viscid mucus in the bronchia, demands great attention, and must always be regarded as a dangerous complaint. The winter will probably not pass away without affording further occasion for enlarging on this subject.

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL, M.D.  
*Leicester Square, Jan. 27th, 1812.*

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

### SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

THE army under Lord Wellington will receive a further increase during the present and ensuing months, by drafts from the different regiments in England and Ireland, amounting to 7000 men. The British effective force in Portugal will then exceed 45,000 men.

The following is a statement of the arms shipped from the Tower, for Spain and Portugal, up to the 31st of December:—Spain, 337,000 muskets, 4,600 carbines, 8,600 pistols, 101,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, 500,000,000 ball cartridges, 8,500,000 lead balls, 35,900 powder barrels. Portugal, 434,000 muskets, 600 carbines, 21,200 rifles,

6,900 pistols, 50,000 sets of accoutrements, 18,607,000 ball cartridges, 60,000 lead balls, and 3,000 powder barrels.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The income of the consolidated fund for the year ending 5th Jan. 1811, was 42,286,152l. 18s. 11½d.—For the year ending 5th Jan. 1812, 40,917,835l. 18s. 4½d. The charges upon the first year were 35,296,313l. 10s. 9¼d. leaving a surplus of 6,989,839l. 8s. 2½d. The charges upon the last year were 36,801,993l. 18s. 9½d. leaving a surplus of only 4,115,811l. 19s. 6¼d. The decrease in the income of the last year was under the head of customs.

The

The WAR TAXES for 1810 produced 23,027,444l. 9s. 7½; for 1811, 22,393,053l. 13s. 5½d.

The following letter, from Copenhagen, contains the particulars of some late melancholy wrecks of the royal navy.—“Advice has been received here of the English ship *St. George*, of 98 guns, Admiral Reynolds, and the *Defence*, of 74 guns, Captain David Atkins, having, on the morning of the 24th December, been stranded on the coast of the Barony of Ryssensteen, in the district of Ringheshing. The crew of the first-named ship is said to have consisted of 850 men, and that of the last 530 men, exclusive of officers. In half an hour after the *Defence* struck, she went entirely to pieces, and the whole of the crew were drowned, with the exception of five seamen and one marine, who saved themselves on pieces of the wreck. Accounts had been received from Limvig, stating that the *St. George* was entirely sunk, and only twelve men of her crew saved. The ship was only 600 yards from the shore!

The *Hero*, of 74 guns, was lost, under similar circumstances, off the Texel, and not a soul saved!

On Tuesday, January 7, the IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT opened, when the LORD CHANCELLOR, as the organ of Commissioners, delivered the following Speech on the part of His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, to both Houses of Parliament.

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to express to you the deep sorrow which he feels in announcing to you the continuance of his Majesty’s lamented indisposition, and the unhappy disappointment of those hopes of his Majesty’s early recovery which had been cherished by the dutiful affection of his family, and the loyal attachment of his people.

“The Prince Regent has directed copies of the last report of her Majesty the Queen’s Council to be laid before you, and he is satisfied that you will adopt such measures as the present melancholy exigency may appear to require.

“In securing a suitable and ample provision for the support of his Majesty’s Royal Dignity, and for the attendance upon his Majesty’s sacred person during his illness, the Prince Regent rests assured, that you will also bear in mind the indispensable duty of continuing to preserve for his Majesty the facility of resuming the personal exercise of his Royal authority in the happy event of his recovery, so earnestly desired by the wishes and the prayers of his family and his subjects.

“The Prince Regent directs us to signify to you the satisfaction with which his Royal Highness has observed, that the measures

which have been pursued for the defence and security of the Kingdom of Portugal, have proved completely effectual, and that on the several occasions in which the British or Portuguese troops had been engaged with the enemy, the reputation already acquired by them, has been fully maintained.

“The successful and brilliant enterprise which terminated in the surprise in Spanish Estremadura of a French corps by a detachment of the Allied Army, under Lieutenant-General Hill, is highly creditable to that distinguished officer, and to the troops under his command, and has contributed materially to obstruct the designs of the enemy in that part of the Peninsula.

“The Prince Regent is assured, that while you reflect with pride and satisfaction on the conduct of his Majesty’s troops, and of the Allies, in these various and important services, you will render justice to the consummate judgment and skill displayed by General Lord Viscount Wellington, in the direction of the campaign.

“In Spain the spirit of the people remains unsubdued, and the system of warfare so peculiarly adapted to the actual condition of the Spanish nation, has been recently extended and improved under the advantages which result from the operations of the Allied Armies on the frontier, and from the countenance and assistance of his Majesty’s navy on the coast.

“Although the great exertions of the enemy have in some quarters been attended with success, his Royal Highness is persuaded you will admire the perseverance and gallantry manifested by the Spanish armies. Even in those provinces principally occupied by the French forces, new energy has arisen among the people, and the increase of the difficulty and danger has produced more connected efforts of general resistance.

“The Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, commands us to express his confident hope that you will enable him to continue to afford the most effectual aid and assistance in support of the contest which the brave nations of the Peninsula still maintain with such unabated zeal and resolution.

“His Royal Highness commands us to express his congratulations on the success of the British arms in the Island of Java.

The Prince Regent trusts that you will concur with his Royal Highness in approving the wisdom and ability with which this enterprise, as well as the capture of the islands of Bourbon and the Mauritius, has been conducted under the immediate direction of the Governor-General in India; and that you will applaud the decision, gallantry, and spirit, conspicuously displayed in the late operations of the brave army under the command of that distinguished officer Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, so powerfully and ably supported by his Majesty’s naval forces.

“By



"By the completion of this system of operations, great additional security will have been given to the British commerce and possessions in the East Indies, and the colonial power of France will have been entirely extinguished.

"His Royal Highness thinks it expedient to recommend to your attention the propriety of providing such measures for the future government of the British possessions in India, as shall appear from experience, and upon mature deliberation, to be calculated to secure their internal prosperity, and to derive from those flourishing dominions the utmost degree of advantage to the commerce and revenue of the United Kingdom.

"We are commanded by the Prince Regent to acquaint you, that, while his Royal Highness regrets that various important subjects of difference with the Government of the United States of America still remain unadjusted, the difficulties which the affair of the Chesapeake frigate had occasioned have been finally removed; and we are directed to assure you, that in the further progress of the discussions with the United States, the Prince Regent will continue to employ such means of conciliation as may be consistent with the honor and dignity of his Majesty's Crown, and with the due maintenance of the maritime and commercial rights and interests of the British empire.

**"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,**

"His Royal Highness has directed the estimates for the service of the current year to be laid before you. He trusts that you will furnish him with such supplies as may be necessary to enable him to continue the contest in which his Majesty is engaged, with that spirit and exertion, which will afford the best prospect of its successful termination.

"His Royal Highness commands us to recommend that you should resume the consideration of the state of the finances of Ireland, which you had commenced in the last Session of Parliament. He has the satisfaction to inform you, that the improved receipt of the revenue of Ireland, in the last, as compared with the preceding year, confirms the belief, that the depression which that revenue had experienced, is to be attributed to accidental and temporary causes.

**"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,**

"The Prince Regent is satisfied that you entertain a just sense of the arduous duties which his Royal Highness has been called upon to fulfil, in consequence of his Majesty's continued indisposition.

"Under this severe calamity, His Royal Highness derives the greatest consolation from his reliance on your experienced wisdom, loyalty, and public spirit, to which in every difficulty he will resort with a firm confidence, that through your assistance and support he shall be enabled, under the blessings of Divine Providence, successfully to

discharge the important functions of the high trust reposed in him; and, in the name and on the behalf of his beloved Father and revered Sovereign, to maintain unimpaired the prosperity and honor of the nation."

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT then moved the following Address:—

"We, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, return your Royal Highness the humble thanks of this House, for the most gracious speech delivered by the Lords Commissioners, by your Royal Highness's command.

"We assure your Royal Highness that we shall, without delay, take into our serious consideration all the matters to which your Royal Highness has been pleased to direct our attention, and endeavour to adopt such measures as are best calculated to meet the exigencies of the times.

"But we should deem it a failure in our duty, were we, on this solemn occasion, to omit expressing to your Royal Highness the remedy, which, in our opinion, is called for by the evils already experienced, and by the dangers which appear to be impending.

"We always hear with great satisfaction, though not with surprise, that our countrymen, whether by land or sea, maintain the character of their ancestors; but we cannot, at the same time, dismiss from our minds all consideration of the little effect with which their valour has been exerted.

"We lament to see nothing characteristic of that love of freedom for which this nation has been so highly renowned in the world. In looking through the history of the last eighteen years of war, we find the valour and resources of our country in no instance employed in the defence or restoration of freedom, but almost constantly in endeavours to prevent the oppressed from becoming free, or to re-plunge them into slavery, to re-harden the grasp of despotism, and to sharpen the half-blunted fangs of persecution, so that the British flag, formerly the dread of tyranny, appears, through this long and disgraceful period, to have waved only in hostilities to the liberties and happiness of mankind.

"From a line of conduct so repugnant to justice, to the common sense, and common feeling of men, the natural results have ensued. In those distant regions, where ignorance and feebleness have rendered the people an easy prey to successive usurpation, we have uniformly been conquerors, and in overturning one despotism, have, for the purposes necessary for the maintenance of corruption at home, uniformly erected another in its stead; while in all those countries, where men have obtained a knowledge of their rights, and have possessed courage to avenge themselves on their oppressors, we have found few and treacherous friends, and many and implacable foes.

"The sovereigns, our allies, sub 1 not  
1.55

less by that abuse of their power, which we have endeavoured to support, than by the arms of their and our enemy, have either been driven from their thrones, or have abandoned their cause, and disclaimed our connection, as the only means of retaining even a scanty portion of their former dominions, so that after having stirred up, in hostility to freedom, almost every sovereign of the Continent of Europe, after having expended hundreds of millions in the support of that formidable and unprincipled league, we were, at last, reduced to a contest alone with the Conqueror of that Continent, upon a spot which we have only assisted to desolate and ravage, defending sovereigns, who, not being able to rely on the affections of their subjects, have sought their personal safety in abdication or flight.

“To the regret of having seen the national resources exhausted in the prosecution of measures, so fraught at once with wickedness and folly, we have not, however, to add the shame of having seen the people of this kingdom voluntarily lend their aid to those measures; their sense of justice, and love of freedom, revolted at so inhuman a crusade, which at the outset they condemned, and against which many had the virtue openly to protest, well knowing that a war in other countries against Freedom, was in reality a war against the people of England themselves. To counteract the effect of an opinion so obviously just, a system of terror was resorted to, false alarms were excited, spies and informers were hired, constructive treasons were revived, and new-fangled treasons enacted, the safeguards of personal liberty were removed; fortresses, under the name of barracks, were established throughout the land, and the fame, and the person of every man, were placed at the absolute disposal of those who, calling themselves the servants of the king, were, in fact, the agents of that rapacious and haughty Oligarchy, who had long fattened on the miseries of the country, and who, in the progress of the principles of liberty, saw the seeds of a destruction of their ill-gotten power.

“Under the operation of this system we have beheld much that remained of our liberties wholly swept away; we have seen practised, under the name of collecting a revenue and in the guise of legal proceedings, acts of oppression and insult, which our forefathers would have perished rather than endure. The dwellings, the books, the most private recesses and concerns of Englishmen, once so sacred, now are exposed to the intrusion and inquisitorial scrutiny of numberless mercenary agents, appointed and removeable at the pleasure of the crown. Financial rapacity breaks in between landlord and tenant, and in violation of every principle of property, the Crown is become co-proprietor in every man's estate, having a prior claim upon his tenant; under the name of redeeming the land-tax, there is a general confiscation of landed

property. While, in the form of a stamp-duty, it seizes the bequests of the dead in their passage to the living; so that at last there is no man in England who can be said to be the owner or proprietor of any thing, the Government having assumed a control and master-ship over property of every description.

“There was a time in English history, when the exertions of an Empson and a Dudley, though under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, brought the principals to the block, and consigned their subaltern agents to public vengeance in the pillory. But now we have many Empsons and Dudleys in every county, who, under the name of surchargers, supervisors, &c. inflict amercedments and fines—at their pleasure, the parties so amerced being denied not only an appeal to a jury, but even the aid of counsel or attorney, to speak in their defence before those fiscal tribunals, which, to the terror of the people, are established in every corner of the land.

“In exact proportion to the encrease of these exactions have we seen the encrease of the military force, and the multiplication of means calculated to divest the soldier of all fellow-feelings with the citizen. Cooped up in barracks and depots, flogged for the most trifling offences, he loses, by degrees, all regard for those rights of which he is deprived, all attachment for that Constitution out of the pale of which he is placed, and becomes the passive and unconscious instrument of tyrannical coercion. Mistrustful of the effect of English feeling, which it seems to have been feared English soldiers would still retain; many thousands of Germans and other foreign mercenaries have been introduced and placed on our military establishment, with privileges not possessed by the troops of our own country; whole districts of England, and large portions of the English army, have been put under the command of German officers; and the more effectually to estrange the people from the native soldiers, the latter have in many instances been compelled to assume a German garb; the Militia, heretofore regarded as the sole constitutional force of the country, upon the principle, that as men had most interest so they would be most stout in defending their liberties and properties, the militia having been long perverted from its legitimate purpose, has, at last, by the interchange of the English and Irish militias, been converted, with respect to the two countries, into the too convenient instrument of reciprocal oppression; and especially with regard to Ireland, where the just remonstrances and complaints of a generous, a gallant, and long-suffering people, have uniformly been met with repulsion and disdain.

“In the institution of the local militia, we behold all the severity of a military conscription, without its impartiality, and without a chance of its rewards; and in the assumed



sumed prerogative of calling upon the people to perform military duty under that system of discipline which is now in practice, we see every man in England, when commanded to take up arms in what is termed the defence of his country, liable to experience the degradation and torture of the lash.

"That a people formerly so proud of their liberties would be silent under such an accumulation of oppression, and that the communication of indignant feelings would not, in the end, produce resistance, was too much for even an insolent and obdurate oligarchy to expect—therefore the Press, never the last to suffer when freedom is assailed, has become, in proportion to the augmentation of these oppressions, more and more an object of jealousy and vengeance. And, after having seen the use that has been made of the unconstitutional assumption of power of the Attorney-General to file *ex officio* informations, to accuse, to arraign, to amerce, to hold to bail, to ruin, or to pardon, whomsoever he pleases; after having seen that his accuser, an officer of the crown, removeable at its pleasure, has also the power of demanding a jury, not taken out of an impartial panel, but selected by another officer of the crown; having seen a judge, so eager to convict, as openly to anticipate guilt before hearing the evidence in defence; after having seen the sentences in cases of political libel gradually become more and more severe, till they have far surpassed in severity those for the greater part of felonies, including long imprisonment, heavy fines, banishment to distant jails, and confinement in solitary cells, going to the almost certain ruin, and the probable death of the persecuted parties; having seen all this, and taking a view of the number of persons now suffering, we cannot, we confess, see much room for repeating the congratulation of our forefathers, upon the abolition of the cruel and accursed Court of the Star Chamber, which did, without jury, that which is now done by a jury chosen by an officer of the crown; an alteration which only serves to screen a corrupt political judge from his due share of public odium, and to deprive the victim of that public compassion, which is always called forth in behalf of those who suffer from undisguised tyranny.

"To particularise the fatal effects of this course of misrule, would, if it were possible, be useless, they being too visible in the multiplied embarrassments and abject state of the country, whether in its affairs at home or abroad; but, to the great cause of all these evils, we cannot, without a shameful neglect of our duty, refrain from beseeching the attention of your Royal Highness, who will at once perceive, that we allude to the want of a real representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament. With a fair representation the people are never in danger, because, from whatever quarter they feel grievance approaching, here is their court of

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appeal, here their means of immediate redress: without such a representation the people can never be safe; they have no court of appeal, no friend in government, no means of redress or protection.

"To the want of such a representation, to the want of a House of Commons emanating from the people's choice and speaking their sentiments, we owe the eighteen years of war against France, lest the example should produce a reform of corruption and abuses at home.

"To the want of such a representation we owe the hundred of millions of debt, which have debased our currency, sapped the foundations of covenants, annihilated confidence, and added new crimes to our already sanguinary criminal code.

"To the want of such a representation we owe the unpunished rapacity of prize courts; the ruin of commerce and manufacture; the countless number of paupers, whose state, when contrasted with the luxury proceeding from public money lavished on placemen and pensioners, would be beyond human endurance, without the overawing aspect of military force.

"If any thing be yet wanting to work conviction of those truths, we implore your Royal Highness to cast your eyes over the continent of Europe. Not a sovereign has there been dethroned—not a state has there been overthrown, where the way of the conqueror was not paved by corruption in the government, and by the tyranny which corruption never fails sooner or later to call to its support.

"And when we see the same causes at work amongst ourselves—when we hear the worst sort of corruption not only not denied, but unblushingly avowed and vindicated, upon the ground of its being as notorious as the sun at noon-day, it were presumption unparalleled to hope that similar effects will not follow.

"To put an end, therefore, to corruption and abuses, by a constitutional reformation of the Commons' House of Parliament, appears to us to be the only means of reconciling men to their government, of rekindling their zeal, of invigorating their exertions, and of insuring the independence of the country, and the safety and stability of the throne."

This was negatived by 240 against 3, and a complimentary Address carried in its stead.

A Committee of the House of Commons having been appointed to examine the King's physicians, the following is the substance of the report.

Dr. M. Baillie said, that his majesty's bodily health had been but little disordered; that the errors of his majesty's mind seem to be as strongly impressed upon it as during any part of his illness; but that within the last few weeks he has been able to relate anecdotes more distinctly than for two or three months before; that his majesty's recovery is

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highly

highly improbable, but not altogether without hope; that it is highly improbable, because the illness has continued for many months; because his mental health is considerably worse than it was eight or ten months ago; and because his indisposition has assumed a more determined form than in any of his former illnesses.

*Dr. W. Heberden* declared, that his majesty's recovery was highly improbable, but not in an extreme degree—that it was not hopeless. “His majesty, from the middle of July last, till about the second week in December, appeared to be more uniformly disordered in his mind than he has been since that period. Had the same degree of disorder still continued, I might, perhaps, consider his majesty's condition as almost hopeless; but the subsequent improvement, slight as it has been, makes me think altogether more favorably of the termination. The slight improvement consists in a greater power of conversation, and in having laid aside some erroneous notions with which his majesty had been before possessed.”

*Dr. T. Monroe* stated, that his majesty's mental health was insane; that his recovery was very improbable, but certainly not hopeless, because he had no symptoms of fatuity. That in all mental disorders not accompanied by fatuity, there is a chance of recovery; and that he had frequently seen hopes founded upon such reasoning realized. That he had known patients older than his majesty recover, though not with the same degree of mental disorder. He had seen very few cases of persons so old as his majesty. Being asked if he conceived that the situation of his majesty, with regard to his regal dignity, has any effect upon his distemper, he replied, that there is a vast deal of irritation about his majesty, which is seldom seen in patients in general; that the anxiety and cares of government may possibly have contributed to the disorder; but that he should think the sense of his own situation as sovereign of the country has not had any effect upon the state of his mental health; that he has not observed any anxiety in his majesty on the subject of public affairs, but that he has had very few opportunities of seeing his majesty. That the reflection upon his own regal state, when his mind is in progress towards recovery, may have some effect in retarding that recovery; that he has been at Windsor ten times, and was not aware of any improvement latterly.

*Dr. S. F. Simmonds* declared, that his majesty's bodily health was on the whole very good, but that his mental health was in a state of great derangement; that his recovery was improbable, but not hopeless. I have seen persons as old as his majesty recover, after, I think, a longer duration of the disease than the present attack.—Q. After as many repeated attacks as his majesty has had? A. With respect to the number of attacks, I have had occasion, in hospital practice, to see per-

sons who have gone through a long life occasionally subject to attacks of this kind: I have known persons attacked ten, twelve, or more, times, and recover from each of those attacks.—Q. And die of age at last? A. Yes.—Q. You say you have known persons as old as his Majesty, and labouring under an equal degree of mental derangement, recover? A. Yes.—Q. Then why do you think his Majesty's recovery improbable? A. Because the number of recoveries of persons of that age is very small in comparison with the number of recoveries of those that are younger; the instances of recovery become less in the advanced periods of life.

*Sir H. Hallford* considered his Majesty's recovery as very improbable, but not hopeless—very improbable, from the character of its present symptoms, the duration of the disorder, his advanced period of life, but above all, from the influence of his Majesty's peculiar situation and circumstances upon his irritable constitution.—Q. Have you observed any signs of amendment in his Majesty since the beginning of December? A. There have been several occasions on which the violence of his Majesty's disorder appeared to be so far abated, and his mind seemed so far cleared up, as to admit of his detailing anecdotes of past times accurately, but not to exercise a sound judgment on present circumstances.—Q. Since the beginning of December, has his Majesty shewn generally more disposition to conversation? A. His Majesty has frequently shewn himself rather more capable of conversation.—Q. Has his Majesty, in any of those conversations to which you have referred, adverted to the circumstances of his own situation? A. Yes.—By watching the turn of his Majesty's thoughts, and the remarkable energy of his expressions, it is obvious that his mind has been deeply stricken by the supercession of his authority. I think it is important to state this, because it has a greater weight in determining the opinion which I have formed as to the great improbability of his Majesty's recovery, than the particular symptoms of his Majesty's complaint.

*Dr. J. Willis*.—Q. What is the present state of his Majesty's mental health? A. There is a very great degree of derangement, and particularly bordering on insanity, having very much the symptoms of insanity; at the same time unusually, though occasionally, mixed with delirious characters.—Q. Adverting to the state of his Majesty's mental and bodily health during his present indisposition, as far as it come under your observation, are you of opinion that his Majesty's recovery is probable or improbable? A. Very improbable.—Q. Are you of opinion, that his Majesty's recovery is hopeless? A. No; certainly not hopeless.—Q. On what do you found your opinion, that his Majesty's recovery is not hopeless? A. I think it has not arrived at that fixed period at which cases generally are hopeless; it has not so decidedly that



that fixed character of insanity as to render it hopeless.—Q. Do you expect that his Majesty will recover? A. No; I do not expect that his Majesty will recover.—Q. Is your opinion upon the improbability of his Majesty's recovery as strong now as it was on the 9th of October? A. It is.—Q. Do you consider his Majesty's disorder, in general, nearest allied to delirium or insanity? A. For the most part, during the greatest part of the time I have seen his Majesty in his present indisposition, it has been nearest allied to insanity.—Withdrew.

Dr. R. D. Willis.—Q. What is the present state of his Majesty's bodily health? A. The present state of his Majesty's bodily health is by no means good, though it may be considered, generally speaking, better than under the circumstances of want of air and exercise might have been expected. This morning his Majesty is in an extremely agitated and nervous state, which has been increasing for some time past.—Q. What is the present state of his Majesty's mental health? A. The state of his mental health is worse at present than it has been at any time since his attack.—Q. Adverting to the state of his Majesty's mental health since your last examination before a committee of the House of Commons, are you now of opinion that his Majesty's recovery is probable or improbable? A. Extremely improbable.

## AMERICA.

At Washington, Dec. 6, Mr. Porter, in Congress, called for the consideration of the report of the committee on foreign relations, and briefly stated the objects and views which had governed the committee in the report. "The orders in council were of themselves a sufficient cause of war, which cause had been aggravated by the shifts of the British

ministry. Britain captured under a principle this week, which she did not avow the next, and she would next trample upon the necks of our citizens in the streets. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee, that the encroachments were such as to demand war. It is in our power to harass the resources of Great Britain, as well on the ocean as by land; to carry on a war against the coast and colonies, and destroy her trade with the colonies, by the number of privateers. We had it in our power to make a conquest of Canada, which to Britain was of the utmost importance; from whence she had imported articles of the utmost necessity last year, to the amount of 600,000,000 dollars, a great deal of which was for timber for the navy. We hold a sword over her resources which would cut her to the quick. It is therefore the determination of the committee to recommend open war, and to exert the utmost energies of the nation."

The resolutions were all carried in a committee, and were afterwards taken up in the house, and the first carried by 117 to 11.

## EAST INDIES.

In consequence of the further operations of the British troops, General Jansens, and the remainder of the French forces in the island of Java, capitulated on the 17th of September; and by a treaty signed on the same day, all the country eastward of Samarang (not already subject to the British arms) surrendered.

The action which terminated in General Jansens' final surrender was fought on the 16th September, at Jattee Allee. The attack was led on by Colonel Gibbs. The loss on the part of the British was only two killed and ten wounded. On the 17th the fort capitulated, and General Jansens and his troops surrendered as prisoners of war.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 15th of December and the 15th of January, extracted from the London Gazettes. N.B.—In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

## BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 104.]

ABSOLOON G. Wallingford Berks, inn-keeper. (Sheen  
Anderfon. D. Billiter lane, merchant. (Wilde and Co.  
Ashfield T. Shadwell, money scrivener. (Nelson  
Atkinson E. and Co. Liverpool, tobaccoist. (Parr  
and Co.  
Parker R. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. (Haire  
Barnacott T. Plymouth, carpenter. (Hyne  
Bilger M. and Co. Piccadilly, Goldsmiths. (Aldridge  
and Co.  
Boldero C. and Co. Cornhill, bankers. (Lamb  
Brown F. Liverpool, merchant. (Orred and Co.  
Buckley G. Tame Water, Yorkshire, manufacturer. (Buck-  
ley, Manchester  
Butler G. Old Jury, broker. (Batchellor and Co.  
Carrington W. Flixton, Lancashire, manufacturer. (Al-  
stead and Co.  
Carr S. Sheffield, York, spirit merchant. (Brookfield  
Clark J. Broad street, upholsterer. (Allen  
Clarke J. jun. Marsham, Kent, shopkeeper. (Pearson  
and Co.  
Clarkson M. Birmingham, butcher. (Jukes  
Goldcott J. W. Coventry, leather seller. (Troughton  
and Co.  
Crossley E. Kingston-upon-Hull, shopkeeper. (Cotsworth  
Dale J. Irlam, Lancashire, inn-keeper. (Davies Liver-  
pool

Davies J. St. Michael Bedwardine, Worcester, glover.  
(James  
Deale C. Newgate street, taylor. (Williams and Co.  
Dunthorn J. Lidgate, Suffolk, surgeon. (Cooper, Cam-  
bridge  
Fazakerley J. Liverpool, taylor. (Keighley  
Fitzpatrick J. St. Mary Hill, fishmonger. (Hill  
Ford J. Rotherhithe, cow keeper. (Ingold, Bermondsey  
Foot J. Stanton Drew, Somerset, dealer. (Frankis,  
Bristol  
Gadesby W. jun. Canterbury, cabinet maker. (Hodges  
Glover S. Petticoat lane, victualler. (Cuppge  
Godshall C. Royal Exchange, wine merchant. (Alliston  
Griffiths B. Birmingham, gun maker. (Meredith  
Hamer W. Pemberton, Lancashire, tanner. (Hulton,  
Bolton  
Hale T. Worcester, glover. (Pownall  
Hartley J. haberdasher street. (Hoxton  
Heritage J. Leominster, Hereford, horse dealer. (Coates  
Holroyd W. Holland street, victualler. (Lucas  
Holr, J. Leeds, butcher. (Grangor  
Howson J. Lancaster, victualler. (Parker  
Humble M. Wapping, ship chandler. (Palmer and Co.  
Hunt H. Worcester, skinner. (Haden  
Hughes H. Bafidghall street, cloth factor. (Blandford  
and Co.  
Hughes C. London, merchant. (Caton and Co.  
Johnson W. Blakely, Manchester, miller. (Parker  
Kampe F. High street, Mary le bone, upholster  
Kent M. Ratcliffe, mealman. (Rich

King E. Tooley Street, Southwark, hatter. (Jones  
King W. Winslow, Buckinghamshire, innholder. (Au-  
brey and Co.  
Lamb W. Stockport, Cheshire, cotton spinner. (Badeley  
Lambert A. S. Bread Street, underwriter. (Vander-  
com and Co.  
Levy E. Exeter, merchant. (Terrell  
Luffington W. and Co. Mark lane, merchants. (Healing  
Lyon M. Liverpool, silversmith. (Meadowcroft  
Manley R. and Co. Southwark, leather dyers. (Drew  
Mac Donald A. Liverpool, merchant. (Orred and Co.  
Maggis G. Bristol, linen draper. (Shepherd  
Mayor J. Leadenhall Street, merchant. (Weston and Co.  
McCorrick J. Broad Street, merchant. (Adams  
Melling E. and Co. Liverpool, merchants. (Clements  
Marris T. Warton upon Humber, Nicholson R. Glamford  
Briggs, Lincoln, bankers. (Edwards  
Norman H. St. Neots, Huntingdon, corn dealer. (Sewell  
Mole G. and Co. Bread Street. (Hill Gatty and Co.  
Morecroft G. and Co. Birmingham, corn dealers. (Birch  
and Co. Rugby  
Munn J. St. John Redwardine, Worcester. (James  
McGavinney E. Westmoreland place, City road, merchant.  
(Crawford  
Newcomb O. Holles Street, Cavendish square, upholsterer.  
(Newcombe  
Notley G. Dartford, Kent, innholder. (Fooks  
Rett J. Deal, Kent, carpenter. (Hughes  
Pope J. Truro, Cornwall, grocer. (James  
Price J. Bath, bookbinder.  
Ridderford D. Basinghall Street, warehouseman. (Bland-  
ford  
Roffey G. Great St. Helens, merchant. (Kirton  
Royle J. Manchester, warehouseman. (Ellis  
Robinson T. City road, builder. (Lee  
Roxby R. Wether Jarro, Durham, ship owner. (Bain-  
bridge, South Shields  
Saunders G. Ratcliffe, coal merchant. (Rich

Sadler Q. J. Little Street, Leicester Fields, coach maker.  
(Raphael  
Sandham J. Arundel, Sussex, grocer. (Champ, Chichester  
Samuel N. Liverpool, silversmith. (Davies  
Senate E. Southampton row, Bloomsbury, vender of me-  
dicine. (Hamilton  
Sharp W. Bradford, York, calico manufacturer. (Knight  
and Co. Manchester  
Shuttleworth H. Ludgate hill, optician. (Denton and Co.  
Simpson J. South parade, Queen Elms, bricklayer. (New-  
comb  
Snowden W. Manchester, liquor merchant. (Foulkes  
and Co.  
Smith W. and Co. Liverpool, linen drapers. (Forrest  
Smith T. Charlotte Street, Rathbone place, upholsterer.  
(Brown  
Sparrow J. Leadenhall Street, wine broker. (Roske  
Smith J. Bermondsey, paper maker. (Hughes  
Starke R. Borough road, bricklayer. (Newhon  
Stone J. Lower Halliford, farmer. (Chabor  
Stubbs T. Liverpool, merchant. (Daltera and Co.  
Thomas D. Carmarthen, shop keeper. (Daniel and Co.  
Bridol  
Tippie W. White Cross Street, grocer. (Thomas  
Truett W. Long acre, ship owner. (Bower  
Watson H. New Sarum, Wilts, clothier. (Godwin  
Ward T. Manchester, merchant. (Milne and Co.  
Wallace R. Bath, linen draper. (Sheppard  
Ward T. Liverpool, inn keeper. (Griffith and Co.  
West J. Barnsley, York, grocer. (Clarke  
Whitmore J. Worcester, dealer. (Hill  
Whitaker J. and Co. Manchester, dealers. (Barnett  
Wilson B. Leeds, Yorkshire, flax spinner. (Lee and Co.  
Willday J. jun. Meriden, Warwickshire, maltster.  
(Troughton and Co. Coventry  
Williams R. Salisbury, linen draper. (Walker  
Woolbert D. T. Charing Cross, hatter. (Bousfield  
Young A. St. Swithens lane, merchant. (Palmer and Co

## DIVIDENDS.

Adams C. Pancras lane  
Ahmond J. Ulver Walton, Lancashire  
Ailing E. and Co. Bermondsey  
Ailing C. Hind court, Fleet Street  
Ayre R. Leicester  
Barchard W. Bury Street, Edmonton  
Been E. Parliament Street  
Bennet A. M. Devonshire Street, Queen  
Square  
Bleale J. Dover Street, Hanover Square  
Bowdler W. Cheapside  
Boulton B. Cooper's bridge, Lambeth  
Bodder W. and Co. Friday Street  
Bowden S. Lefkeard, Cornwall  
Brill W. Woodbridge, Suffolk  
Bull J. King Street, Cheapside  
Brown P. Paul's St. Finsbury Square  
Brown S. and Co. Blodwick, Stafford  
Byrn J. Broad Street  
Carrington J. Manchester  
Carter M. Zeal, Wilts  
Cheltham R. Stockport  
Chambers E. Watlington, Kent  
Chambers S. Maidstone, Kent  
Clarkson T. Kingsbury, Warwick  
Clive T. and Co. Token House yard  
Cockrell W. Stallingborough Lincoln-  
shire  
Collison T. Southampton row, Blooms-  
bury  
Cooper W. Minorics  
Cole M. T. Hatton Garden  
Collins R. Union court, Broad Street  
Corrie J. Western Street, Southwark  
Cotling E. St. Mary Axe  
Cornford T. and Co. Milford lane  
Cowley J. Sheffield  
Curtis E. Bristol  
Curtis J. Spring Street, Mary le bone  
Cress J. Plymouth  
Dallas A. Tower hill  
Davey E. W. Rotherhithe  
Davey J. Truro  
Dick Q. and Co. Finsbury Square  
Deeson J. Liverpool  
Doyle J. Covent Garden market  
Dunage S. St. Paul's Church yard  
Duckham T. Washfield, Devon  
Fall G. and Co. Tooley Southwark  
Fell H. Watling Street  
Field W. Oxford Street  
Fleet J. Mile Street, Surrey  
Furman S. Plymouth  
Gane F. Frome Melwood, Somersetshire  
Gardner J. Horsley-down lane, South-  
wark  
Garnet G. Lenham, Kent  
Gilbert B. Cheapside

Goldston M. I. Great Prescott Street,  
Goodman's Fields  
Goodwin J. Ludlow, Shropshire  
Goodwin J. Sheffield  
Goldney F. B. Seymour court, Bucks  
Hafwel A. Haymarket  
Hain J. Hampton  
Hall S. Bristol  
Hamilton R. Old Broad Street  
Hamner J. High Street, Southwark  
Harrison W. Manchester  
Haywood J. Wood Street, Cheapside  
Holiday T. Broad Street  
Henzell G. Little East Cheap  
Hinde J. Bucklersbury  
Hinde T. Liverpool  
Hitchon W. St. Peter's Hill, Doctors'  
Commons  
Higgs T. Mere, Wilts  
Hobman W. and Co. Grove Street, Dept-  
ford  
Hutchins H. Jun. High Holborn  
Hurry J. and Co. Nag's Head court,  
Gracechurch Street  
Jackson H. Mincing lane  
Jarman W. Crosby row, Walworth  
Jacob J. and Co. Newgate Street  
Jacobs M. High Street, Shadwell  
Ingle T. Oxford Street  
Ingram B. Old Street  
Jo. es S. Wardour Street, St. Ann's Soho  
Jowley W. jun. North Alberton, York-  
shire  
Jones J. Rochdale  
Jones J. Wretham, Denbigh  
Jones C. and Co. Cheshire  
King J. Frome Melwood, Somersetshire  
Lee S. Birchin lane  
Lester J. J. and Co. Rotherhithe  
Le Brun P. F. Old Rotherhithe  
Leeming T. and Co. Preston, Lancashire,  
and J. Myres, Cleckheaton, York  
Linford T. Cheapside  
Lucas N. and Co. Pancras lane  
Mann J. Harbury, Warwickshire  
Maynard J. Wells, Somersetshire  
Maddock J. Liverpool  
Marris R. Gt. Grimsby, Lincoln  
Manning W. Boston, Lincolnshire  
McGuffie A. Liverpool  
Milward C. S. Brantley  
Mitchell J. Stratford, Lincolnshire  
Morgan J. Coppice row, Clarksnewell  
Morgan S. and Co. Southwark  
Mount R. and Co. Angel court  
Mobbs S. Southampton  
Nesbitt J. and Co. Aldermanbury  
Newport W. jun. King's Road, Gray's  
lan lane

Noble F. Leadenhall Street  
Osborne M. Bedford, Warwickshire  
Palmer T. New Road, White Chapel  
Parker D. Exeter  
Parr J. Manchester  
Peters J. Portsmouth  
Perry F. Finsbury Square  
Phipps R. Maidstone, Kent  
Phillips P. Drury lane  
Porter N. Birmingham  
Poolton C. Reading, Berks  
Rayer E. and Co. Newport, Isle of  
Wight  
Rennards R. Kingston-upon-Hull  
Reeve W. Clapham  
Robertson S. Liverpool  
Robertson W. Gt. St. Helen's Bishop's  
gate Street  
Routh J. and Co. Austin Friar's  
Roose J. Liverpool  
Salt A. and Co. Birmingham  
Seager S. P. Maidstone, Kent  
Short J. St. Catherine's Street, East  
Smithfield  
Shawford W. C. Piccadilly  
Simpson J. and Co. Old Change  
Slade P. Charles Street  
Smith H. and Co. Winchester Street  
Southey R. and Co. Fish Street hill  
Sproston J. Tewkesbury, Gloucester-  
shire  
Spencer W. F. Gosport  
Stapley T. Tunbridge Wells  
Stewart W. Broad Street, Ratcliff  
Sutcliffe J. York  
Sykes J. and Co. Leeds  
Sykes T. and Co. Leeds  
Sykes J. Queen Street, Cheapside  
Talbot C. Edgware Road  
Thompson H. Newcastle upon-Tyne  
Thompson J. Hand court, Upper Thames  
Street  
Tiltone J. Newcastle-under-Lyne  
Towding T. Paternoster row  
Toledane L. P. de B. Gt. Prescott Street,  
Goodman's Fields  
Troke J. New Sarum, Wilts  
Waller J. Lower Footing, Surrey  
Warwick W. Red Lion Inn, Clarksnewell  
Wakeling E. Clare, Suffolk  
Wetherby T. Great St. Thomas Apostle  
Webb W. Westminster Bridge Road,  
Lambeth  
Whitlock J. Liverpool  
Willis J. and Co. Salisbury Square  
Wightman J. George Street, Foster lane  
Williams S. B. Austin Friars  
Withers H. Bath



INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:  
*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

SINCE our last, Williams, one of the principal actors in the late horrible Tragedies in Wapping was apprehended and committed for further examination, but he was allowed to destroy himself in prison. No doubt can be entertained of the guilt of this abandoned villain; nor any that he had co-adjutors—inasmuch as they were *seen* and were *heard* talking during their escape. The local police, however, sagely gave up the enquiry; but Mr. Graham, of Bow-street, has been stimulated to renew it, and there can be no doubt of the easy detection of the other villain, or villains, concerned.

Mr. B. Walsh, the Stock-broker, and the Member for Wootton Bassett, was capitally convicted at the Old Bailey on the 18th, of feloniously defrauding Sir J. Piomer. His case, however, is reserved for the opinion of the twelve judges.

The Regent's Park is rapidly preparing. The Circus is completely formed, and enclosed by an oak paling. The workmen are at present employed in planting laurels, firs, and other evergreens. The ride round the Circus is nearly made; the latter is intersected by other roads, the principal of which leads to the New Road, opposite Portland-place.

Thomas Dellow, the little boy whose loss was noticed in our last, has been restored to his parents.

There has not been recollected, during memory, so dark and dismal a day as Friday the 10th of January. Every shop was lighted up—the windows of private houses were shut, and candles were used in every frequented apartment. The Royal Exchange was at one o'clock, the seat of silence and solitude! At Mark-lane no business was done! The alleys and narrow streets in the City, the lamps not having been lighted, were darker than at midnight.

#### MARRIED.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Laurence Sullivan, esq. M.A. St. John's college, Cambridge, son of Stephen Sullivan, esq. late of Ponsborne Park, in the county of Hertford, to the Hon. Miss Elizabeth Temple, youngest sister to the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, M. P. for that University.

Lord Leighton, to Miss Brandon, daughter of Mr. J. Brandon, Treasurer of Covent Garden Theatre.

At St. James's Church, John Dunkin, esq. of the East London Militia, to Harriet, fourth daughter of Wm. Walker, esq. of Piccadilly.

At Walthamstow Church, Robert Dale, esq. major in the 93d regt. of foot, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late lieut.-col. Philip Bainbridge.

At Mary-le-bone Church, Wm. Mitchell, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Miss Elizabeth Jemima Mitchell, daughter of the late James

M. esq. of Moreland, in the island of Jamaica.

At Barking, Essex, Charles Tweedie, esq. of Somerset place, to Sophia, youngest daughter of Thomas Carpenter, esq. of Gt. Ilford, Essex.

James Milward, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Mrs. Ellis, of Blackheath.

Captain Lillicrap, R. N. to Miss Frances Adams Welsford, second daughter of Giles W. esq. of Plymouth.

G. E. F. Schwieger, esq. of Bury-court, St. Mary-axe, to Augusta, daughter of John Henry Freese, esq. of Warford court, Throgmorton-street.

At St. Mary-le-bone, Thomas Buchanan, esq. to the Hon. Catherine Abercrombie, youngest daughter of the late Sir Ralph A.

At St. John's Church, Westminster, Mr. John Stone, of Latchingdon, Essex, to Miss Bourdorff, of St. John's.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Robert Gambee, esq. of his majesty's ship, Victory, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Thomas Bedwell, esq. of Hyde Park Lodge.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Mr. Joseph Crane, of New Bond-street, Upholder, to Sarah, only daughter of Mr. B. Crane, of Tottenham-court-road.

Mr. Wedenhall, of Vauxhall, to Miss Lemercier, of the same place.

At Camberwell, Mr. William Foster, of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Wm. Orme, esq. of Dulwich Common.

Wm. Banbury, esq. of Warlies Park, Essex, to Margaret, daughter of Joshua Knowles, esq. of Wanstead.

John Hodgson esq. of New Broad-street, to Miss C. Delamain, of Belle Size Cottage, Hampstead.

Mr. John Dyson, of Botolph-lane, to Miss Maria Davis, of Reading.

S. T. Deseret, esq. R. N. to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Tarver, esq. of Romsey, Hants.

At Chelsea, A. Whelsdale, esq. of Penrith, Cumberland, to Mary, eldest daughter of Capt. Walter Carrothers, late of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

At Stepney, R. J. Hart, esq. of Hackney, to Eliz. Ann, second daughter of Mr. Finch, of Mile-end.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Brenchley, esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields, distiller, to Louisa Charlotte, eldest daughter of S. Medina, esq. of Upper Guildford-street, Russell-square.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Morland, esq. major of the 9th regiment of dragoons, to the Hon. Caroline Eustatia Courtenay.

At Crawley, Mr. Edward Thornton, to Eliz. Tullet, both of the same place.

At

At St. Pancras, Francis Whittle, esq. late of the island of Jamaica, to Grace Mary, only daughter of Richard Latimer, esq. of the Grove, Camberwell.

At Burns Court, Tyrone, Sir C.T. Morgan, of London, to Miss Owenson, author of the *Wild Irish Girl*, &c.

At St. Pancras, by special licence, Major-gen. Bowles, of the Bombay Army, to Mrs. Aldous, of Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square.

At Hampstead, J. Edwards, esq. of Harlington, Middlesex, to Miss C. Wirship, of Kew-Green, Surrey.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. Garth, esq. of Rotherhithe, to Ann, fourth daughter of W. Anderson, esq. of Lisson Green.

Mr. S. Heale, to Miss M. A. Lucas.

Mr. Farmer, of St. John-street, to the daughter of Mr. Chattock, of Park-Hill, Warwickshire.

Mr. J. Strut, of Highbury Terrace, to the only daughter of J. Voullain, esq. of Finchley.

Rev. Titt Elwin, to the eldest daughter of Wm Monk, esq.

Mr. Wellesley Pole, to the rich heiress Miss Tinley Long.

At Chelsea Church, Wm. Yatman, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Ellen, only daughter of J. Mitchell, esq. of Chelsea.

At St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, Mr. R. Durant, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late J. Savage, esq. of the East India House.

Capt. Wm. Major, of his majesty's 2d West-India regiment, to Mrs. Mary Moody, of Wandsworth, Surrey.

#### DIED.

Sir Peter Parker, bart. Admiral of the Fleet of England. The remains of this venerable officer were removed from his mansion Weymouth-street, Mary-le-bone, for interment. The procession that attended his obsequies was exceedingly plain; no emblazoned escutcheons adorned his hearse. Four mourning coaches were succeeded by the undermentioned gentlemen's carriages, viz:—those of the Hon. G. Ellis, M. P. Sir George Dallas, bart. Mr. Maxwell, upwards of fifty years Private Secretary to the deceased, and of Dr. Young, his Physician. The procession closed with ten mourners, male and female domestics in his house. In the last couple was a favorite youth, who had been fostered by his munificence. The coffin was of crimson velvet, richly emblazoned with gilt furniture, and the handle plates chased with two angels, encircled with rays of glory, and naval trophies descriptive of the deceased's intrinsic merit. He was buried in a vault in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. The funeral ceremony was read by Dr. Groves; and the trickling tear from those who knew his merit, bore testimony to his departed worth, in the 89th year of his age.

At her house in Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone, Miss Jane Adair, daughter of

the late Patrick Adair, esq. and sister to Lady Bernard, of Wimpole-street.

Mrs. Mary Earlom, aged 78.

At Mrs. Ewer's, at Homerton, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. Smith, relict of the eminent Dr. S. of Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Mrs. Singleton, the lady of H. S. esq. of the Haymarket.

At Lambeth, Mr. James Long.

Mr. Wm. Ruspini, a son of the Chevalier R. of Pall-mall.

At Brompton, Mr. Henry Weston, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General.

At Petersham, Surrey, Wm. Backhouse, esq. of Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

Catharine, the daughter of A. J. Mackenzie, esq. South-street, Finsbury-square.

At Lambeth, T. Vaughan, esq. aged 70, for many years Clerk of the Peace for Westminster.

Mrs. Hougham, wife of Solomon H. esq. of Charterhouse-square.

Capt. Shelley, Member for Lewes, and formerly Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Hulse.

In Gloucester-place, Portman square, Mrs. Rous, widow of the late Thos. B. R. esq. of Moor Park, Herts.

At Stanmore, Middlesex, Thomas Comerford, esq.

At Camberwell, in the 82d year of her age, Lady Baird, relict of the late Sir Wm. B. bart. of Saughton Hall. Her ladyship was the daughter of Colonel Gardiner, who was killed at the battle of Preston-Pans, in 1745, and grand daughter of the late Earl of Buchan.

Mr. Thomas Stanly, jun. of Wandsworth, aged 23 years; and his sister Miss Mary Stanly, of the same place, aged 17 years.

In Prince's-street, Soho, Mrs. Gill, relict of the late T. Gill, esq. Birmingham.

Upper Tooting, Edward Browne, esq.

In Howland-street, Mrs. Murray, relict of Lieut.-col. John M. of the Madras Native Cavalry.

At Maldon, Surrey, Mrs. Collins, of Chatham-place, aged 37.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. J. T. bookseller, High Holborn.

At his seat, Clarence Lodge, near London, Sir Thomas Tyrcubitt Jones, bart. F. R. S.; F. A. S., and one of the Representatives in Parliament for Shrewsbury. His son, aged 18, will succeed to his title and estates.

At Windsor Castle, John Christopher Brockell, esq. in the 68th year of his age.

In Cross-street, Islington, James Godwin, esq. upwards of 49 years a lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

In Portland-street, Portland-road, Mrs. Page, relict of John P. esq. late of Hampstead.

At Dacre-lodge, East Barnet, Herts, in the 82d year of his age, Sir Wadsworth Busk, bart., for many years his Majesty's Attorney-General in the Isle of Man.

In Abingdon, James Robertson, esq.

Aged



Aged 93, the *Countess Dowager Stanhope*, she was the relict of the late Earl Stanhope, and mother of the present Earl. A person more remarkable for acuteness of understanding, and exquisite sensibility of heart, has, perhaps, never existed. Notwithstanding her advanced age, she retained her faculties entire, and the superior qualities of her mind only appeared the more conspicuous, from her possessing them at a period of life when the affairs of this world, seldom attract our attention. Such was her philanthropy, that she always took the most lively interest in every thing that occurred, even in the remotest part of the globe, that could any wise affect humanity. Religion and the confident expectation of a future and a better state, were to her (what they uniformly are to all good and virtuous characters,) a never failing source of comfort and exalted happiness. The distressed always found in her ladyship a warm-hearted friend, and her judicious and extensive charity relieved many hundreds of the poor in her neighbourhood. —The amiableness of her disposition was never more strikingly observable than in her last moments; and one of the affecting expressions which she used, a short time before her death, was, that she had the consolation to reflect that she had never spared any trouble to be of use. Her ladyship has left a will, in which she has bequeathed her property to her only son, the present Earl Stanhope, whom she has appointed her sole executor. By a condicil, she has left legacies to several of her old and faithful servants.

At his house in Portman square, *Sir John Johnson*, M. P. for Weymouth.

At Woodford, Essex, *Mrs. Olimpia Aubert*, in her 86th year.

*George Woodford Tbelluson*, esq. M. P. for Barnstaple, at the seat of his nephew, Lord Rendlesham.

In Gloucester-buildings, Walworth, *Mrs. Elizabeth Ashforth*, aged 70.

*James Newman Newman*, esq. Captain of his majesty's ship, *Hero*, 74 guns, (who was unfortunately lost with the whole of his brave officers and crew on Christmas-Eve last, near the Texel) was the eldest son and heir of Charles Newman, esq. of Preston House, Northamptonshire, and a gallant and good officer. As a Lieutenant he had the command of the lower deck of the *Queen*, 98, Admiral Gardner's ship, in Lord Howe's glorious victory of the 1st of June 1794, the same year that Capt. N. was made-post. He afterwards particularly distinguished himself last war, in the several commands of the *Mermaid* and *La Loire* frigates—in this war, in that of the *Vanguard*, 74, and *Veteran*, 64. Although aged only 44, he had been 30 years at sea, in 20 of which he was not six months on shore, in the East and West Indies, and in many bloody engagements. Thus, almost at the height of his profession, and with the finest prospects, was he doomed to a watery

grave; and in an instant snatched from his relatives, who live to deplore his loss.

*"Quis desiderio sit pudor, aut mædus  
Tam cari capitis?"*

At Dalkeith Palace, his Grace, *Henry Scott*, Duke of Buccleugh and Queensbury, Marquis of Dumfriesshire, Earl of Dalkeith, Sauguhar and Drumlanrig, Viscount Nith, Torthowald and Ross, Lord Scott of Eshdale, Dourcas of Kinmount, Middlebie and Dornock; also Earl of Doncaster and Lord Tyndale in England, Knight of the Garter, Lord-Lieutenant of the counties of Edinburgh and Roxburghshire, Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland, &c. His Grace was born in 1746, and succeeded his grandfather in 1752. He was the only son of Francis Earl of Dalkeith, by Lady Caroline Campbell, eldest daughter of John, the great Duke of Argyle. In 1767, his Grace married Elizabeth Montague, only daughter of the late Duke of Montague, by whom he has issue, Charles William, now Duke of Buccleugh and Queensbury; and Henry James, Lord Montague; and four daughters, viz. the Countess of Courtown, Countess of Horne, Marchioness of Queensbury, and Countess of Ancram; all of whom have families. His Grace is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son Charles William, Earl of Dalkeith, who married Harriet, daughter of the late Viscount Sydney, who has several children.

At his house, at Islington, aged 74, *Mr. Poole*, father of Mrs. Dickons, of the Theatre Lyceum.

In Charlotte-street, *Gen. Sir J. H. Craig*, K. B.

At Streatham, near Ely, the *Rev. Caesar Morgan*, D. D. rector of that parish.

At Walworth, *Mr. C. Dallas*, aged 67.

*R. Hollingworth*, esq. of Queen-square, Westminster.

Suddenly, in a coach, while driving to Hatchard's Hotel, *Mr. W. Mitchell*.

At J. Dale's, esq. Hatton Garden, *Harriet*, youngest daughter of the late F. Smythies, esq. of Colchester.

*Mr. Thomas Smith*, 25 years a resident of Hanway-street, Oxford-street.

At his house, in Kensington-square, *Dr. Patrick Wilson*, formerly Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow.

*Colonel W. Cavendish*, M. P. for Derby. He was on a visit to his father Lord George Cavendish, at his seat at Holkar Hall, near Cartmel, over the Lancaster Sands. He was out taking the diversion of shooting for wild ducks, accompanied by Mr. Smith, his tutor when at college, and his brother Charles, a youth of eighteen. They all three got into a gig, or buggie, in the park, Mr. Charles Cavendish taking the reins. They had proceeded but a very short way, when the reins by some accident broke, and the horse ran away, and Mr. William Cavendish, was thrown out and pitched on his head, and it is suspected he received a kick on his head from

from the horse, but whether that was the case or not, he never spoke more. His brother was not much hurt; but the clergyman had his leg or arm fractured by this fatal accident.—This is the second unfortunate accident the Cavendish family have had to deplore within a very short time; another of Lord George's sons having last year been lost on his passage from Lisbon. Colonel Cavendish married the eldest daughter of Lord Lismore, a few years ago. He has left them with four children. He was about 23 years of age.

At Batavia, *Dr. John Leyden*, a gentleman who accompanied Lord Minto in the expedition to Java, for the purpose of acting as an interpreter to his excellency, and of aiding him in forming those arrangements by which the future prosperity of our new colony was to be secured. Dr. Leyden had taken so much fatigue while following the fortunes of the army, and was so much exposed to the night dews, that he was seized with a fever, and after an illness of two or three days, expired on the 27th of August at Fort Cornelis. Thus has been lost to his friends, to his country, and to mankind, in the full vigour of life, a character who was amply qualified to delight and enliven the world. Feeling himself inspired in early life with that ardour which is the companion of true genius, he maintained a steady and successful struggle against all the disadvantages of humble and adverse circumstances; emerged gradually from his native obscurity to the notice of the first characters in Scotland, and went to India about the year 1802, with brighter hopes, and continued in it under happier auspices than had almost ever been the lot of any of his young countrymen. Extensively acquainted with the ancient and modern languages, and literature of the European nations, his ardent and indefatigable mind was prepared to enter with success on the study of the various languages which are spoken through the wide extent of our Indian dominions; and such was the rapidity of his progress, that Lord Minto, on a public occasion, observed, that his attainments resembled more the gift of tongues, than the slow and ordinary acquisitions of human application. The early relish which he also felt for the researches which the Bramanical religion opens to the mind, well prepared him for the arduous task of studying in their original state, those books held sacred among the Hindoos, which carried the mind back to remote antiquity, which have tended to form the character of a large portion of the inhabitants of the globe, and which are intimately connected with every thing the most interesting in the history of man. In those important qualifications, there is perhaps no individual now alive who was so well calculated to supply to his country the loss occasioned by the untimely death of the late illustrious Sir Wm. Jones. Like that great

and good man, Dr. Leyden was desirous of rendering the acquisitions of his mind subservient to the diffusion of the sublime truths of Christianity among the distant tribes of India; and was employed a short time before his death in translating the gospels into various Oriental languages. What degree of progress he had made in this work we have not learned; but we have too much reason to fear from the circumstances of his death, that not only his future plans, but much of the fruit of his past labours is lost to the world. In paying this hasty tribute to the memory of a man snatched by the mysterious dispensations of Heaven, from our hopes and expectations, we ought not to pass over in silence the qualities which endeared him to us as a friend. Marked by great eccentricity of manners, and exposed to the dangerous influence which a change of circumstances, and the favor of the great and learned are apt to produce on the mind, he retained that simplicity and purity of heart, that warmth of affection, and that unbending independence of spirit which raised him above the smiles and frowns of fortune, and entitle him to higher honors than those of literary fame. To all his other attainments, Dr. Leyden added that of poetry; and it is no small honor to him to have associated with his highly-valued friend, Mr. Walter Scott, in preparing for the press the work by which that gentleman became first known to the world as a poet, viz. "*The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*." Mr. Scott has paid him the high compliment of selecting a passage from "*The Ode on visiting Flodden*," composed by Dr. Leyden, for that work, as a motto for his celebrated poem of "*Marmion*;" but the work by which Dr. Leyden's poetic fame is most likely to be established, is entitled, "*Scenes of Infancy descriptive of Teviotdale*," which was written on the eve of his departure for India. In this interesting production of the heart, he has embalmed the feelings, recollections, and associations of his early years, and his native haunts with a degree of delicacy and tenderness which will find an echo in every reader of sensibility. We cannot deny ourselves the mournful pleasure of extracting from this poem a few lines, which come home to our hearts at the present moment with powerful impression:

"But, sad, as he that dies in early spring,  
When flowers begin to blow, and larks to sing,  
When Nature's joy a moment warms his heart,  
And makes it doubly hard with life to part,  
I hear the whispers of the dancing gale,  
And fearful listen for the flapping sail,  
Seek, in these natal shades, a short relief,  
And steal a pleasure from maturing grief!"

[The late *Lord Newton* was descended of the Hays, of Rannes, one of the most ancient branches of the family of Hay. He was born in the year 1747, and was called to the bar in 1769. He had so thoroughly studied



studied the principles of the profession on which he now entered, that he used often to say, "that he was as good a lawyer at that time as he ever was at any future period." His strong natural abilities, assisted with such preparation for business, could not fail to attract notice, and he became soon distinguished for his acuteness, his learning, and his profound knowledge of law. It was remarkable of him that he always appeared as much versed in the common and daily practice of the Court, and even in those minute forms that are little known, except to the interior practitioners, and in the higher branches of legal knowledge, that are only understood by the greatest lawyers. The great simplicity of character which he carried with him through the whole of life, was no where more conspicuous than in his appearance at the bar. His pleadings exhibited a plain and fair statement of the facts, a profound and accurate exposition of the law, and very acute and solid reasonings on both; but there was an entire absence of every thing merely ornamental, and especially of those little arts by which a speaker often tries to turn the attention of his auditors on himself. He seemed full of the cause in which he was engaged, and not a word escaped which could lead any one to imagine that the thoughts of the orator were ever turned to his own performance. Though his reputation continued always to increase, he practised at the bar without obtaining any preferment till the year 1806, when, on the death of the late Lord Methven, he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court, by the ministry of which Mr. Fox was a member, and was the only judge in the Court of Session appointed while that great statesman was in power, a distinction on which he always professed to set a high value. Lord Newton's talents never appeared to greater advantage than after he took his seat on the bench. As a lawyer, the opinions he gave were probably never surpassed for their acuteness, discrimination, and solidity; and, as a judge, he now shewed that all this was the result of such a rapid and easy application of the principles of law, as appeared more like the effect of intuition, than of study and laborious exertion. The clearest and most comprehensive view of every question seemed naturally to present itself, and his opinions, at the same time that they were readily and decisively formed, were considered, by professional men, as being perhaps, less liable to error than those of any other judge who has appeared in our time. He was unremitting in his exertions, and it is certain that, for his dispatch of business, and the correctness of his judgment, Lord Newton has been rarely excelled. As to political principles, Lord Newton was an ardent and steady Whig. Owing to the great openness and sincerity of his character, and

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the entire absence of the least approach to art or duplicity, he passed through a period remarkable for the hostility which political opinions engendered, with fewer personal enemies than any other man equally unreserved in condemning the measures which he thought wrong, and equally inflexible in supporting those he thought right. In private life he was extremely amiable, and his social qualities, as well as his great worth, endeared him to his friends. He possessed an extraordinary fund of good humour, a disposition extremely playful, great simplicity of character, with the intire absence of all vanity and affectation. A few peculiarities or little eccentricities which he possessed, appeared with so good a grace, and in the company of so many estimable qualities, that they only tended to render him more interesting to his friends. Lord Newton appeared to possess two characters that are but rarely united together. Those who saw him only on the bench, were naturally led to think that his whole time and thoughts had, for his whole life, been devoted to the laborious study of the law. Those, on the other hand, who saw him in the circle of his friends, when form and austerity were laid aside, could not easily conceive that he had not passed his life in the intercourse of society. With great gentleness and kindness of heart, he had a manly and firm mind. He had hardly any feeling of personal danger, and he seemed to despise pain, to which he was a great deal exposed in the last years of his life. He was a man of great bodily strength, and, till the latter years of his life, when he became very corpulent, of great activity. He was never married, and the large fortune which he left, is inherited by his only sister, Mrs. Hay Mudie, for whom he always entertained the greatest esteem and affection.]

Lately Mrs. Jebb, widow of the justly celebrated Dr. J. Mrs. J. was the eldest daughter of the late Rev. James Torkington, rector of Little Stukely, in Huntingdonshire, and of Lady Dorothy Sherard, daughter of Philip, second Earl of Harborough. She was married to Dr. Jebb in 1764, when he was in the height of his literary reputation at Cambridge. The Doctor, it is well known, engaged in some very serious controversies with the University, particularly on abolishing subscription to the 39 articles, at the time of taking degrees, and on public annual examinations of under-graduates. These disputes found exercise for the first talents at that time in the University, and Mrs. Jebb was not content with being a silent observer; she became the active opponent of Dr. Powel, the Master of St. John's College, who conducted the other side of the controversy, and who felt as sensibly the point of Mrs. Jebb's pen in the public prints, as he did of the learned doctor's. It was in reference to the force of argument contained

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in

in a smart pamphlet, written by Mrs. Jebb on the same subject, under the signature of 'Priscilla,' that the late Dr. Paley said at the time, "The Lord had sold Sisera into the hands of a woman." When Dr. Jebb, having embraced some speculative opinions, which, he thought, made it necessary for him to resign his preferment and to leave the Church, settled in London, he became a physician, and a strenuous political reformer. No name is better known among the advocates of parliamentary reform, than that of Dr. Jebb, and the active energy of Mrs. Jebb is also well known: being an invalid, she lived a retired life; but her zeal rose to the full level of her husband's—she saw with the same quickness, glowed with the same ardour, and wrote, occasionally, with the same spirit. But Mrs. Jebb was not more distinguished for the vigour of her mind, than the qualities of her heart. She was a Christian, without bigotry; a moralist, without severity; a politician, without self-interest or ambition; a sincere friend, without disguise and without reserve. With considerable powers of mind, she possessed all the amiable softness of the female character. With as few failings as could well fall to the lot of humanity, she exercised an un-

limited candour in judging those of others. Candour and benignity were the prominent features of her character. Her friends, therefore, were numerous, and she could not have a single enemy. These superior qualities of mind and heart were lodged in a body of the most delicate texture. The frame of Mrs. Jebb was extremely feeble, her countenance always languid and wan. She used to recline on a sofa, and had not been out of her room above once or twice these twenty years—she seemed the shadow of a shade, or rather all soul and intellect, like one dropped from another sphere. For her ardour and patriotic firmness, mixed with urbanity and gentleness, and occasionally brightening with innocent playfulness, gave that to her countenance, which the mere bloom of health cannot bestow, nor the pen describe; it gave a singular interest to her character: it can only be felt, and will be lastingly remembered, by her surviving friends.

At Elvas, in Portugal, aged 20, Lieutenant H. J. Jones, of the 7th fusiliers, of wounds received in the battle of Albuera. He was a young man of very promising talents, and his premature death is deeply deplored by all who knew his worth.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* \* Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

ST. Hilda's church, at South Shields, after having been almost entirely rebuilt, was lately re-opened for divine service. From the great improvements made therein, it is now one of the best and most convenient churches in the country.

*Married.*] At Sunderland, Mr. J. Robson, to Miss Booth, daughter of Mr. G. B. of Nile-street, ship owner.—Mr. Grievson, of Durham, to Miss Suxey, of Vine-street, Sunderland.—Mr. Joseph Wood, to Miss Mary Hawksley, late of Bridlington.

At Birtley, Mr. John Stott, of Buteland, near Bellingham, to Miss Robson, daughter of Mr. T. R. of Low Shiel Green.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Fleming to Miss Graham.—Mr. William Hall, to Miss Ann Ramsay.—Mr. Robert Grierson, to Miss Mary Robinson.—Mr. Wm. Jarat, to Miss Hannah Lancaster.

At Walsend, Mr. Robert Young to Miss

Eliz. Beckwith; and Mr. John Hymers, to Miss Mary Allen, all of Howdon Dock.

At St. John's, Mr. Francis Gray, to Miss Charlton; both of Newcastle.

At St. Andrew's church, the Rev. John Gooch Robberds, of Manchester, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Turner, of Newcastle.

At Hebron, near Morpeth, Mr. Robert Hall, to Miss Mary Ann Bolton, both of Morpeth.

Mr. J. Dobinson, to Miss A. Stobbart, both of Staindrop.

At Chester-le-street, Mr. George Hall, of New Painshaw, to Ann, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hepple, of Pealaw Hill.

At Tynemouth church, Mr. William Smith, to Miss Dobison, both of North Shields.

Mr. John Harrison, of Weardale, to Miss Lee, of Nenthead.

At Darlington, Lieutenant William Ridsdale,



dale, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Ralph Childe, of Darlington.

At Berwick, Mr. William Herriot, cooper, to Miss S. Johnson.

At Durham, Mr. William Peele, to Miss M. Sewell.

At Dearham, Mr. George Telford, aged 67, to Miss Mitchell, aged 19.—Mr. Toulson, to Miss Bell, both of Ellenborough.—Mr. J. Ratten, of Ellenborough, to Miss Mary Davidson, of Harrington.—Mr. Robert Nixon, to Miss H. Smith, both of Ellenborough.—Mr. John Nixon, to Miss Mary Smith, both of Ellenborough.

At Plumland, Mr. Joseph Mounsey, of Tallentire, to Miss Temple, of the former place.

At Ovingham, Mr. Thomas Stokoe, to Miss Margaret Jackson; and Mr. George Stokoe, to Miss Ann Raffer, all of Wylam.

At Grandon, Mr. R. Webb, to Mrs. Beaumont, of Wynyard.

At Alnwick, Mr. Anthony Robinson, of Morpeth, to Miss Elizabeth Brown, of the former place.—Mr. Robert Russell, to Miss Revell, daughter of Mr. John R. of Howick Lodge.

Mr. Joseph Atkinson, to Miss Nicholson, both of Berwick.

At Hawick, Mr. William Whitehead Winterbottom, of Huddersfield, to Miss Isabella Dickson, of Housebyers.

At Jarrow, Mr. George Stockton, South Shields, to Miss Murday, of the same place.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. John Gales, of Hilton Ferry, to Miss Lawson, eldest daughter of Mr. T. L. of the Ford.

Mr. George Dale, of Hebron, near North Shields, to Elizabeth, daughter of Captain J. Ware.

At Brompton, near Northallerton, Mr. Henry Tunstall, to Mrs. Ann Gott, whose united ages amount to 179. The bridegroom has been married four times, and the bride three.

At Nantwich, aged 64, Mr. Thomas Green, to Mrs. Hannah Tew, of the same place. This is the bridegroom's third trip to the Hymeneal altar; and it is worthy of remark, that, by his two former wives, he has been blessed with no less than 23 children.

Captain Simpson, to Miss Rait, of North Shields.

At Ancroft, Adam Sibbit, esq. to Miss Branxton.

At Hubberstone, Mr. John Davies, of Millford, aged 22, to Miss Jemima Twiggs, aged 84.

At Kirkby Steven, Mr. John Moore, to Miss Jane Tunstall.

Mr. Joseph Newbold, to Miss Isabella Hastwell, both of Hartley, near Kirkby Steven.

At Gretna, John Jardine, esq. Ladyward, to Miss Lindsey, of Lochmaben.

Mr. Edward Stobart, to Miss Pearson, both of Hexham.

At Gretna Green, Ingleby Thomas Miller, esq. to Miss Miller, both of Shincliffe, near Durham.

At Rothbury, Mr. James Elliot, to Miss Mary Storer, of Healy.

At Newcastle, Mr. J. Monkhouse, to Miss Mary Elliott.

At South Shields, Captain Robert Cairns, to Miss Adamson.

Mr. William Charlton, to Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. William Thompson, of Earldon.

At Lamberton Toll bar, Captain Clark, to Miss Falla, of Gateshead.

At Crosthwaite, Mr. Sutton, to Miss Crosthwaite, late of the Museum, Keswick.

At Newark, Mr. Benjamin Wilson, of the Great Market, to Miss Hudson, daughter of Mr. William H.

Mr. Kirbie, to Grace, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Gibson, esq. of the Flatts, Durham.

At Jarrow, Mr. James Evans, to Mrs. Middleyard.

Mr. Thomas Archer, of the Tile Sheds, near West Auckland, to Miss Mary Newsham, of Redworth, near Bishop Auckland.

Mr. Robert Hobson, of Lazonby, to Miss Barnfather, late of Carlisle.

*Died.*] Mary, daughter of Mr. Towns, of Newcastle.

Mr. John Hardy of South Shields.

Mrs. Ann Wright, of Claypeth, Durham.

At Cummersdale, Mr. Joseph Dixon, 64.

At Alnwick, (after a severe ten days' illness, occasioned by the falling of a horse) Mr. Robert Patterson, 24.

Mr. James Taylor, of Sunderland.

At Belsay, Mrs. Robson.

Miss Ann Proud, of Wylam, 23.

Mr. Robert Clark, of Usworth Farm.

Mr. William Peacock, of Well, near Grantham.

In Framwelgate, Durham, Mr. Thomas Lumley, 75.

At Carlisle, Mary, second daughter of Mr. Daniel Pattinson.—Mrs. Ann Donald, 64.—Mr. William Nixon.—Mrs. Margaret Little, 64.—Mrs. Mary Wilson, 75.—Mrs. Forster, mother of the late Mr. Joseph F.—Mrs. Margaret Wood, 66.—Mr. Joseph Pattinson, near Carlisle, 80.—Mrs. Margaret James, widow, 86.

At Lazenby, Mr. William Birbeck, 57.

At Kibblesworth, Mr. William Ironsides, much lamented, 79.

At Bygo, George Roseby, 87; and two days after, Margaret, his wife, 86. They had been married 50 years, and were both interred in one grave.

At Bishop Burton, Caroline, wife of G. Hotham, esq. of that place. Her mother, Mrs. Acklom, who had been confined for some time by illness at Beverley, on hearing of

of her death, was seized with an apoplectic fit, and died immediately.

Mrs. Lakin, of Boroughbridge, 50.

Mrs. M. Rickelton, 22.

At North Shields, Mrs. Hepple.

At Felton, Juliana, second daughter of Ralph Riddell, esq. of Felton Park.

Miss Surtees, youngest daughter of William S. esq.

Margaret, widow of Mr. J. Clarke, of Durham, 73.

At Berwick, Mrs. Dorothy How, 91.—Mrs. Margaret Motherwill, 86.—Mrs. Alder, wife of Mr. William A. 60.—Mrs. Mary Armstrong.—Mrs. Jane Bell, widow, 86.

Mrs. Weatherby, of Newcastle.

In Gateshead, Mr. John Haswell, 21.

Miss Margaret Newton, third daughter of the late Mr. William N. of Newcastle.

Mr. Launcelot Gibson, of Sandysford, 57.

At Morpeth, Mr. William Lishman, 25.

Mr. Potts, of Crowden Hill, near Morpeth.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Coxon, 33.

Mr. John Stobart, jun. of Hexham.

John, only son of Mr. John M'Nay, of Newcastle.

Mary, infant daughter of Mr. William Winn, of Newcastle.

Margaret, relict of the Rev. Rob. Waugh, vicar of Bishop Middleham, Durham.

At Monckton, near Jarrow, William Maughan, a labouring man, 96.

At Mitre End, near Broughton, in Furness, Mrs. Ann Hancock, relict of Mr. James H. 104.

At Whitby, Mr. Francis Gisburne, 67.

At Hartburn, Mrs. Wright, mother of Mr. Wright, of Stockton.

In Gallowgate, Newcastle, Mr. Christopher Alder, late keeper of St. Luke's Lunatic Asylum.

At Wigton, Catherine, daughter of Mr. Halliley, 13.

At Mallerstang, near Kirkby Steven, Mrs. Brunskill, 26.

At Barmoor, Mr. James Carr, 23.

At Eyemouth, Mr. Robert Allanshaw, inn-keeper.

Richard Shepherd, esq. of Douthwaite Dale, near Kirbysidemoor, 85.

At the Rectory House of Dinsdale, the Rev. William Addison, rector of Great Stainton, and of West Rounton.

Mr. John Wilkinson, 61.

At Hexham, Mr. W. Atkinson, 37.

At Dent's Hole, Mr. John Bainbridge, 48. Juliana, second daughter of Colonel Cooke, of Owston, 19.

Mr. John Weatherill, of Northallerton.

Mr. William Atkinson, of Hexham.

Mrs. Royds, wife of Robert R. esq. of Easthorp, 48.

Mrs. Gibson, wife of Mr. James G. of Stockton, 24.

Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Mr. T. W. of Stockton.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At Carlisle Sessions no less than seven preachers were refused licences on the grounds stated under our Yorkshire head. Lord Sidmouth's Bill itself will be hailed as a relief from this novel construction of an old Act of Parliament!—Such, however, are the laws of England!

*Married*] At Egremont, Mr. Moore, to Miss Barras.

At Whitehaven, Mr. William Holliday, of Calderbridge, to Miss Sarah Russel, of Braystones.

Mr. John Dixon, of Kilmarnock, to Miss Jane Cloudsdale, of Kendal.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Jackson, to Miss Raney.—Mr. Martin Downie, to Miss Mary Hilton.—Mr. James Quin, to Miss Elizabeth Halliday.

*Died.*] A Mr. Minshull, in returning from a matrimonial excursion to Gretna Green, on the 30th of November, was stopped, in passing over a barren heath, near Kendal, by some ruffians, who demanded his money, which not being immediately delivered, they shot him dead! This unfortunate gentleman is stated to have been the last male descendant of the ancient family of the Minshulls, formerly of Church Minshull, in this county.

John Kershaw, of Kendal, 59.

Mrs. Margaret Thompson, of Lane Foot, near Kendal, 66.

Mr. John Taylor, of Drybeck, near Appleby, 89.

Mr. George Braithwaite, one of the Society of Friends, 64.

Mr. Roger Cornthwaite, of Kendal, 42.

At Appleby, Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, 63.

At Bigland Hall, near Cartmel, Miss Charlotte Braddyll, second daughter of W. B. esq. of Conishead Priory.

At Nethertown, Mr. William Walker, 78.

At Walton, Mr. Thomas Calvert.

Miss Finch, 24, daughter of Mr. F. of Toxteth Park.

#### EPITAPH

To the MEMORY of MRS. MARY SHEPHERD,  
(late of King-street, Whitehaven,)

*Who died of an Inflammatory Colic, after an  
Illness of forty-eight Hours.*

Born January 31, 1738.

Died May 21, 1809.

Oh, my dear sister! friend to truth and me!  
I ne'er can know but *one* such loss as thee!

Short was the summons she receiv'd to go,  
"Where flames refin'd in breasts seraphic  
glow",

Yet pain nor Hectic's melting heats alarm'd,  
For her firm faith the fear of death disarm'd,  
And taught her, his "dark valley" must be  
trod

By all who wish to see and live with God.  
Though now she sleeps in Death, and worms  
consume,

Her earthly tabernacle in the tomb,

She



She shall revive—She from the dust shall rise,  
Hear the last trump, and soar beyond the skies:

O may I hail her! in th' etherial way  
To the bright realms of everlasting day.

Islington.

JOSEPH BROWN.

#### YORKSHIRE.

It gave us pain to notice in the report of a late Leeds Sessions, the following new interpretation of the Toleration Act.\* “Mr. Robert Wood, a preacher in the methodist connection, presented himself before the magistrates, and requested that the oaths might be administered to him, that he might make the declaration required by the Toleration act, to qualify him to officiate as a dissenting teacher.

“The Bench enquired if he was appointed a teacher to any specific congregation.

“The Rev. Mr. Wood, sen. who is also a travelling preacher in the same connection, replied, that his son was to preach at Bramley.

“Recorder—Suffer the young man to answer the question himself.

“Mr. Robert Wood—It is intended that I should preach at Bramley, Armley, and other villages in the vicinity.

“The Recorder, after some conversation with the Bench and the Council near him, resumed,—‘From a report of a case just published, it appears, that the Court of King’s Bench have decided, that a protestant dissenter who states himself as one who preaches to several congregations without shewing that he has a separate congregation attached to him, is not entitled to take the oaths and make the declaration required by the Toleration Act. It will therefore be necessary for you to prove your appointment to preach to a separate congregation, before you can be entitled to take the oaths.’

“Mr. Maude here observed, that, though

\* By the Act of Toleration, 1 W. c. 18, and by 19 Geo. iii. c. 44, “No person dissenting from the church of England, in holy orders, or pretended holy orders, or *pretending to holy orders (being a preacher or teacher of any congregation of dissenting protestants)* shall be liable to any of the (aforesaid) penalties, who shall, at the sessions as aforesaid, of the said place where he shall live, take the said oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and subscribe the said declaration in the words following:—I, A. B. do solemnly declare that I am a Christian and a Protestant, and as such, that I believe that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, as commonly received among Protestant churches, do contain the revealed will of God, and that I do receive the same as the rule of my doctrine and practice. For the registry of which he shall pay sixpence to the officer of the court, and no more; and sixpence for a certificate thereof signed by such officer.”

the Court of King’s Bench did not, in the case cited, think proper to issue a Mandamus to compel the magistrates to administer the oaths, it did not follow that the oaths might not be administered as heretofore without requiring those new conditions, which were never before heard of.

“Mr. Hainsworth, in reply, said, the magistrates could only administer the oaths agreeably to the provisions of the Toleration Act; and if that act required certain previous conditions, it was not in the power of that bench or any other, to dispense with them; for, if the magistrates in the case alluded to, had required any thing to be done which the law had not made necessary, the Court of King’s Bench would have issued a Mandamus to compel them to administer the oaths.

“In these observations the Court coincided, and refused to administer the oaths.

“Before the Court adjourned, Mr. Holby, a student under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Steadman, a dissenting minister at Bradford, presented himself for the same purpose, and his application was rejected on the same grounds. But it appeared upon inquiry, that this gentleman had made application to an improper sessions, the Court having no jurisdiction out of this borough; and he was advised to make application to the sessions for the Riding. On this gentleman expressing some surprise at the new provisions, which, after the lapse of a century, had been discovered in the Toleration Act, Mr. Hardy, the Recorder, admitted that it was certainly a new interpretation of the act, and that magistrates had been uniformly in the practice of administering the oaths without any reference to those conditions which the Court of King’s Bench had decided to be necessary.

In consequence of the failure of the house of Messrs. Boldero, Lushington, and Co. of London, on the 2d of January, a severe run took place on the banking concern of Messrs. Townend and Rishworth, of Wakefield; but, by the exertions of the friends of the firm, it survived the shock. The Leeds Commercial Bank was less fortunate. It stopped payment, to the surprise and consternation of the whole town and neighbourhood.

*Longevity.*—There is now living at Skipton, a woman of the name of Clara Stirk, who spins hemp for Mr. John Back, of that place, in her 98th year of her age, and never uses spectacles.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Wragg, of Doncaster, to Miss M. Appleyard.

Mr. Richard Pearson, of Thorne, to Miss Howarth, of Syke House.

At Norton, J. Myers, esq. of Preston, Lancashire, to Mary, third daughter of John Shore, esq. late of Sheffield.

Mr. James Hall, to Miss Ann Clove, both of Sheffield.

Mr. John Webster, of Ripley, to Jane, second daughter of the late Mr. Hebden, of Braisty Woods.

At Ripon, Charles Whitaker, esq. of Hull, to Rachael, daughter of Horner Reynard, esq. of Hob Green, near Ripon.

At Market-Weighton, John Firth, esq. of London, to Mrs. Leighton, of the former place.

At Ebberson, Mr. M. Herbert, to Miss Jane Breckon, both of that place.

At Fryston, William Newton, esq. of Dover-street, London, to Eliza, daughter of the late Richard Slater Milnes, esq. of Fryston.

Mr. Morton, to Miss Robertshaw, of Wakefield.

At Beverley, Mr. Jeremiah Todd Naylor, son of J. N. esq. of Belle Vue, to Miss Sampson, daughter of the late Dr. S. of Beverley.

Mr. John Barlow, to Mrs. Mary Oldham, both of Manchester.

Mr. John Bond, of Denton Hall, manufacturer, to Miss Sophia Sidebotham, of Haughton.

At Boston Lodge, near Thorp-Arch, C. T. Wood, esq. of Thoresby, Lincolnshire, to Jane, only daughter of Sir John Thorold, bart. of Syston Park, in the same county.

Mr. John Harrison, of Hull, to Miss Metcalf, of Leeds.

Mr. William Hall, of Leeds, to Miss Taylor, of Catterick.

Mr. William Melville, of Nottingham, to Sarah, eldest daughter of William Townend esq. of Ardwick Place, near Doncaster.

Mr. Thomas Watson, of Heaton Norris, to Miss Smith, of the same place.

E. L. Savage, esq. to Miss Emma Harrison, third daughter of the late T. H. esq. of Fulford, near York.

At Hawick, Mr. William Whitehead Winterbottom, of Huddersfield, to Miss Isabella Dickson, eldest daughter of A. D. of Housebuyers, esq.

J. Myers, esq. of Preston, Lancashire, to Mary, third daughter of John Shore, esq. late of Sheffield.

Charles, fifth son of Mr. R. Arkwright, of Willersley, to Mary, fifth daughter of E. S. Wilmot Sitwell, esq. of Stainsby, Derbyshire.

Mr. Caleb Keighley, to Miss Mary Briggs, both of Wakefield.

Mr. Robert Sorby, merchant, to Miss Sarah Mycock, both of Sheffield.

Mr. William Cross, to Miss Dorothy Houlden, both of Barmby Moor.

At Leeds, Enoch Hardwick, jun. to Mrs. Newson, of Little Woodhouse.

At St. Mary's, Castlegate, Mr. Cartwright, to Miss Mears, both of York.

At Salton, Mr. Job Graves, of Osgodby, to Miss Margaret Burton, daughter of Mr. R. B. of Brawby Grange.

Mr. Samuel Haigh, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. S. Nicholson, of Sheffield.

At Emley, near Wakefield, Mr. W. Stenton, of Sheffield, to Miss Catherine White. Thomas Strother, esq. to Mrs. Gill, both of Leeds.

Mr. John Laycock, of Attercliffe, to Miss Hannah Retts Marriott, of Sheffield Park.

Mr. Henry Livesey, to Miss H. Wood, both of Leeds.

Mr. William Ash, of Armley, to Mrs. Mary Roundell, of Gulseley.

At Wakefield, Mr. Tweedy, to Miss Balme, only daughter of Mrs. B. all of Wiladen.

Mr. Thomas Percival, to Miss Mary Corbridge, both of Sheffield.

Mr. Joseph Unwin, to Miss Mary Sykes, daughter of Mr. J. S. both of Sheffield.

*Died.*] T. Terry, esq. of Ripon, banker, and senior alderman of that corporation.

At York, Mr. Buttle, of the Three Cups Inn.—Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. J. W.—Mrs. Kirshaw, of Garland Fold, a maiden lady. She has bequeathed 30l. to the Infirmary, and 20l. to the Sunday schools on the church establishment.—Mr. John Davies, of the firm of Messrs. Davies and Booth.—Mrs. Jane Mosley, sister of the late Rev. Thomas M. rector of Stonegrave, 73.

Mrs. Marriott, 73, wife of Mr. T. M.

At Scarborough, Mr. John Cass, late of Sawdon, 69.

Mrs. Lakin, of the White Horse Inn, Boroughbridge.

Richard Routh, esq. of Pollington.

Mr. William Peacock, of Well, near Masham.

At Howden, Ann, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Peirson, attorney-at-law.

In Scale-lane, Hull, Mrs. Ann Wilson, late of York.

Mr. Joseph Clarke, of Hull.

Mr. James Preston, second son of the Rev. William P. of Wold Newton. In the short space of six weeks this respectable clergyman has lost two sons, who each promised to realise a fortune for themselves, and to be a comfort and credit to their disconsolate parents.

In the 56th year of his age, after repeated fits of apoplexy, Thomas Garforth, esq. of Steeton Hall, in Craven, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the West Riding.

At Craike, the lady of the Rev. W. Bowman.

In the 86th year of his age, Mr. John Claxton, formerly of St. Petersburg.

At Northallerton, in the 90th year of his age, Mr. Robert Simpson, of the Pack Horse Inn, in that town.

Mr. Sutcliffe, of Washer-lane, near Halifax, 58.

Mr. Thomas Parker, of Halifax, attorney-at-law.

Mr. John Whiteoak, of Skipton.

Mr. John Moulding, near the Nether Mills, Leeds.



The Rev. F. Lister, near Bradford.

Mrs. Benton, wife of Mr. J. B. of Wakefield.

In his 72d year, Mr. Miles Rothwell, of Stainland, near Halifax.

Mr. Richard Emmet, of Halifax. He was a kind and humane master, an affectionate husband, a warm friend, and a liberal distributor to the poor, by whom his loss will be long and severely felt.

Aged 66, Mrs. Mabeth Hobson, the widow of J. H. of Lockwood.

Mr. Baines, of Halifax.

Aged 73, Mrs. Marriott, wife of Mr. T. M. of York.

Mr. T. Coldwell, of Wakefield.

At his father's house at Northallerton, Mr. F. Bray.

Samuel, youngest son of Mr. John Pawson, of Scarcroft Hall.

Aged 50, Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. William M. of Hunslet.

Mrs. Crosland, wife of Mr. C. solicitor, Huddersfield.

At Richmond, Miss Ann Readshaw, sister to the Rev. C. R.

Mrs. Cooper, relict of Mr. J. C. formerly of Shaw Field.

Aged 84, Mrs. Grace Marshall, of Newhouse, Yeadon.

At Prestwich, Mrs. Blakeley, wife of Mr. B. Mrs. Lister, relict of the late Mr. B. L. of Leeds.

Richard Fox Lister, esq. of Frizinghall.

In his 78th year, Mr. W. Whitehead, of Leeds.

Mrs. Mann, wife of Mr. James M. of Holbeck.

At Stockport, John Marsland, esq.

Mr. John Birkby, of Halifax.

Mr. J. Horner, sen. member of the church assembling in Salem Chapel, Wakefield.

In the 80th year of his age, Mr. John Hutchinson, of Wakefield.

Mr. James Bollon, of Leeds.

In the 83d year of her age, Mrs. Ann Leach, relict of Mr. J. L. head master of the Free Grammar School in Craven.

Mrs. Moxon, wife of Mr. M. of Leeds.

Mr. B. Fowler, surveyor of the customs at Scarborough.

At Horsforth, Mrs. Beaumont, relict of Mr. G. B. of Crosland.

Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. J. W. of Wakefield.

At Selby, in the 77th year of his age, Mr. William Hall.—Mr. John Turner, aged 69.

Aged 78, Mrs. Clark, widow of Mr. R. C. of Whitby.

Miss Eleanor Hallam, daughter of A. H. of Sheffield.

Mr. T. Fishwick, 77, of Hull.

At Pontefract, Miss Glass, the last of three sisters who have died of rapid consumptions.

Elizabeth, wife of J. Foster, esq. of Lingedell.

At Sheffield, Mr. Michael Hill.

Mrs. Elizabeth Downes, widow of Mr. W. D. of Hull.

At Ferriby, Mr. Alexander Craythorne.

At the age of 97, Matthew Philipson, of Hull.

At Bishop Burton, the infant daughter of George Hotham, esq.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Atkin.—Mrs. Mary Rodgers.—Mr. John Frith.

At Shireoaks, the Rev. John Hewitt, M. A. in the 80th year of his age.

Mrs. Fox, wife of Mr. F. of Bolsover Hill.

At Rotherham, Mr. B. Turton, surgeon.—Mr. John Norman, of the Red Lion Inn.

Mr. Priestley, sexton of the parish church, Wakefield.

Mrs. Holdsworth, wife of Mr. R. H. of Mirfield.

Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr. Dunderdale, of Dunford House, in Methley.

#### LANCASHIRE.

A new and elegant church was opened at Rochdale, on the late Right Hon. Countess of Huntingdon's plan, when three appropriate sermons were preached on the occasion.

*Married.*] Mr. James Thomas, of Northwich, to Miss Margaret Horton.

T. Stephenson, esq. surgeon of the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia, to Anne, only daughter of T. Price, esq. of Worcester.

Mr. Robert Blakely, to Miss Sarah M'Cann, both of Lancaster.

Mr. George Fisher, of Everton, to Miss S. Sloan, of Lancaster.

Mr. J. Cooper, of Everton, to Miss Mary Atherton.

Mr. Chambers, to Mrs. Bowman.

At Hindley, Mr. Wm. Cross, jun. of Denton's Green, to Miss Ackersley.

At Holt, Mr. Edward Fellows, of Frandon, to Miss Garner, of Iscoed.

Richard Addison, esq. to Miss Aspinall, daughter of J. B. A. esq.

Mr. W. Cooper, solicitor, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Sandiford, of Stubius.

Mr. John Byrne, to Miss Mary Parry.

Mr. Richard Taylor, to Miss Ashton.

At Morley, Mr. Wm. Holme, of Rochdale, to Miss M. Barlow, of Chorley.

At Manchester, Mr. Alexander Booth, of Chester, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. G. Wood, of Audenshaw Cottage.—Mr. John Walch, to Miss Naden.—Mr. James Hyde, to Mrs. Pidgeon.—Mr. B. Brownbill, to Miss Mary Renshaw.

Mr. John Owen, to Miss Catherine Williams, Edge-hill.

The Rev. Dr. Coke, to Miss Loxdale, of Liverpool.

Mr. Robert Wilson, of Astbury, to Mrs. Ann Duckworth, of Lancaster.

Mr. C. Collier, to Mrs. Melladew, of Tottington.

— Williams, esq. to Mrs. Williamson,

son, relict of the late R. W. esq. captain in the 36th regiment of foot.

Mr. Edgar Corrin, jun. to Miss Byrom, second daughter of A. B. esq. Fair View.

Mr. T. Bridge, to Mrs. Martha Burgess.

Mr. John Pritchard, to Miss Jane Woodburn.

Mr. Satterwaite, of Lancaster, to Miss Hothersall, of Eichef Hall.

Mr. Beardsworth, of Lancaster, to Miss Swainson, of Flookburgh.

Mr. Robert Blakely, to Miss Sarah McCann.

Mr. Robert Warrington, to Miss Martha Range.

At Prestwich, Mr. James Stringer, to Miss Ann Butterworth.

Mr. James Warrington, to Miss Ann Clarke.

At Ormskirk, the Rev. J. Ireland, A.M. to Miss Sarah Hooton, of Cambridge.

At Runcorn, Richard Guest, esq. of Hatton, to Mrs. Cooke, widow of the late G. C. esq. of Appleton, Cheshire.

Lord Palmerston, to Miss Sullivan.—And, Lawrence Sullivan, esq. of Ponsborne Park, in the county of Hereford, (the bride's brother,) to Miss Elizabeth Temple, (Lord P.'s sister.

Mr. John Fairhurst, to Miss C. Brown.

Mr. Ralph Barker, to Miss Margaret Stopport.

At Lancaster, Mr. Thompson, solicitor, to Miss Wilcock, both of that place.—Mr. Blacow, of that place, hatter, to Miss Bee, of Overton.

At Liverpool, Mr. John Thornborrow, to Miss Wardle.

*Died.*] At Mumps Brook, near Oldham, Mr. George Clough, many years serjeant and drum-major of the Derby militia, and lately of the Oldham Volunteers, Lancashire. He was interred with military honors at the church of Oldham. The scene of interment was truly affecting. The awful strains of martial music, aided by a solemn dirge chaunted by all the performers from the neighbouring choirs, (who seemed to strive in outvying each other in the veneration and respect paid the deceased,) and the closing volleys which broke the pervading gloom in the burial ground, at the time of interment, made such an impression on the minds of thousands of spectators as cannot soon be obliterated. He was one of the best performers on the side drum in the north of England, his "Book of Instructions", for that instrument, proving that all his beatings were performed according to the regular rules of harmonic composition.

Mr. James Preston, of Manchester, 27.

At Stockport, Mrs. Worthington.

Mr. John Turner, late of Lisbon, merchant.

Mr. Robert Blapham, 36.

Mr. Henry Roper, 26.

Mr. John Helder, 46.

The Rev. J. Buller, 65.

Mrs. Knubley, wife of Captain G. K.

Mr. J. Nuttall, of Manchester.

Aged 94, Mrs. Webster, widow of the late Mr. J. W. of Morley. For several years past, and up to the death of this venerable matron, her only inmate was a female servant, now in the 91st year of her age!

At Ulverstone, Mr. Dickinson, attorney.

Mr. Wm Naylor, son to the Rev. Wm. N. Ormskirk.

Mrs. Kirk, wife of Mr. J. K.

Mrs. Lister, relict of the late N. L. esq. of Armitage Park, many years M.P. for Clitheroe.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, daughter of Mr. A. W. of Ormskirk.

The Rev. J. Barrow, minister of the Roman Catholic chapel in Garstang, 60.

Miss Cook, late of Dalton.

Mrs. Alice Glover, relict of the late Mr. J. G. Brownlow-hill.

Mr. Miles Brockbank, of Lancaster.

At Frodsham, Mr. Wm. Horrabin.

Mrs. Whitehouse, widow of the late Mr. W. W. 80.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ferber, wife of Mr. J. F.

At Hutton, Mrs. Gerrard, relict of the late A. G. esq.

At Milthorp, Mr. John Kitching, 87.

Johanna, daughter of J. Vernon, esq. of Clithero.

Miss Finch, daughter of Mr. F. Toxteth Park, 24.

At Bigland Hall, Miss Charlotte Braddyll, second daughter of W. B. esq. of Conyshead Priory.

Mrs. Frodsham, 61.

Mrs. Ralphs, wife of Mr. T. R. 57.

Miss Jane Harrison, third daughter of Mr. J. H.

Mr. James Watkinson, of Ormskirk.

Mrs. Margaret Campbell, 65.

At Walton, Mr. T. Calvert.

At the Priory, Mount Vernon, Mrs. Ann Rowland, wife of Mr. J. R. 57.

Mrs. Susannah Black, widow of Mr. J. B. Mr. T. Tyrer.

Mrs. Billinge, 77.

Mr. S. Eastwood, 20.

Mr. W. Newhouse, 80.

At Liverpool, Mr. Hudson.—Mr. Jonathan Heaton.—Mr. F. Becket.—Mr. Abram Hill, son of A. H. esq. of the island of Tortola.—Mrs. Souter, wife of Captain James S. At Whitehaven, Mrs. Crosby, 64.

#### CHESHIRE.

The Dean of Chester, at the desire of the bishop, has called a meeting of the clergy and laity, for the purpose of forming, in this diocese, a society, in aid of the National Society, intended to promote the education of the poor on the plan of Dr. Bell.

The following account of a young man who died lately at Stockport will prove amusing.—This remarkable character lived in much obscurity, being a common brick-maker. He had



had acquired, by the powers of his own genius, and by great industry, a proficiency in the knowledge of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Persian, and Italian, languages. He possessed a strong mind, yet such great modesty, that he was little known by the people of his own religious persuasion. He had invented a short-hand peculiar to himself, and has left a collection of observations on various subjects, and notes on the Scriptures; but as there is no key found to explain the characters, the value of these papers is lost.

Six miscreants lately called at a farm-house in the evening, and requested refreshment, as they were benighted, and also to be furnished with beds, which they would pay for. Their appearance was respectable, and the farmer's wife, in the absence of her husband, offered them accommodation in a warm barn, which was accepted. The mistress sent the servant-maid with blankets into the barn; soon after which she heard her groan, and alarmed for her own safety, she concealed herself under a large tub in the house, leaving an infant child sleeping in a cradle. The assassins returned to the house, and lamented that the woman had escaped, and immediately cut the throat of the child. The mistress of the house had heard the assassins say they would meet at a certain public-house, at a certain hour, and there the husband, on his return home, departed for, and secured them. The servant was found murdered in the barn.

*Married.*] At Tarvin, Mr. P. Gleave, of Warrington, to Miss Dutton.

At Nantwich, Mr. R. Boote, of Westaston, dyer, to Miss Twemlow.—Mr. Peter Wilson, aged 90, to Miss Ann Hodgkinson, aged 21.—Mr. Bing, of the Theatre-Royal, to Miss Heywood, of Nantwich.

Mr. Jones, carrier, to Miss Martha Clarke, both of Welshpool.

Mr. Rayner, to Miss Remington, both of the Theatre-Royal.

At Ellesmere, R. W. Lloyd, esq. of Chester, to Martha, eldest daughter of Josiah Boydell, esq. of Killhendre.

Mr. W. Fryer, of Endlewood, to Miss Towers, of Stockham.

Mr. T. Clayton, to Miss Prudence Salt, both of Macclesfield.

Mr. Joseph Hough, of Kingsley, to Miss Ann Norcott, of Helsby.

Mr. James Cowap, to Miss Mary Parkin, both of Chester.

At Prestbury, Mr. J. Holland, of Sutton, to Miss Jane Potts, of Cornhill Cross.

At Mottram, Mr. T. T. Swanwick, of Macclesfield, to Miss S. Cardwell, daughter of the late H. C. esq.—Mr. Roberts, to Miss Beckley.

At Banbury, Mr. John Nicholson, 89, proprietor of the well-known learned pig, to Miss Eliz. Smith, of Malpas-hill, 23.

At Abergele, the Rev. R. Jackson, to Anne, daughter of the late T. Hardy, esq.

MONTHLY MAG., No. 223,

—Edmund Peele, esq. third son of Sir R. Peele, bart. M.P. to Miss Emily Swinzen, second daughter of J. S. esq.

Mr. R. Taylor, son of the Rev. R. T. rector of More, to Eleanor, fourth daughter of T. Roberts, esq. of Wilmington.

*Died.*] Miss Julia Cooke, second daughter of Colonel Cooke, of Owston, M.P. 19.

At Stockport, Mr. W. Harris, 48.

At Fimere, J. H. Leigh, youngest son of the Rev. T. Winfield.

Mr. John Healing, sen. of Parkgate-house, upwards of 80.

Mr. Joseph Merry, of Wybunbury, 65.

Mr. Edward Lloyd, of Marford.

Mr. Abraham Lea, of Clerbrook, 75.

Charles Cooke, esq. solicitor, in Macclesfield.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Chesterfield, Mrs. Maynard, wife of A. L. M. esq. of that place.

The Rev. Peter Robinson, forty-nine years vicar of Norton.

Mrs. Chawner, relict of the late H. C. esq. of Vernon's Oak.

Mr. Henry Taft, of Sandiacre, Derbyshire.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Unhappily the hope expressed in our last, of a speedy termination of the outrages committed in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, has been blasted in its bud; the catalogue of crimes is still long and awful. Frame-breaking and burning continue; though of burglaries there has been but one; and the gang of wretches which excited such universal alarm in Derbyshire is broken up. On the 2d of January, an idle wretch, that had excited suspicion by a sudden transition from rags and poverty to well-dressed plenty, was arrested at Heanor, in that county; and two other desperadoes have been taken at a public-house in Loscoe, and conveyed in chains to Derby goal. On the 9th, a frame was broken near Wallaton Toll-bar; the iron work of which was cast into the canal. On the Friday evening preceding, nine were broken at Basford, and another was destroyed the next afternoon, in the same village. On the same afternoon, two were broken at Bulwell, while they were about to be removed to Nottingham, as a place of greater security; where numbers of frames continue to be brought in from the country villages on the same account. On the 4th, seven frames were broken at Hucknall Torkard; and the iron works of two of them were carried away. The same evening one lace-frame was broken in Pomsfret-street, and one of the same kind in Earl-street, in Nottingham; and on the morning of the 5th, two other lace-frames were broken in Old-street; and when the depredators had done their work, they fired off four pistols, or muskets, in open defiance of the civil power. These four frames belonged to a person, who, we understand, has been in the lawless practice of

of paying his workmen partly in goods, and had thus excited indignation. On the night of the 5th, two frames were broken at Old Radford; on the 6th, thirteen more at the same place; and five were broken at Arnold during the course of the week. Outrageous as this practice is, it falls far short in moral turpitude to that of setting fire to property, which, from its exposed situation, is impossible to be protected. A stack containing twenty tons of valuable hay, was set fire to at Mansfield on Sunday evening, January 5, the flames of which drew a part of a congregation from the methodist chapel in that place, during divine service. On the Wednesday evening following, a large wooden hovel containing a quantity of straw, the property of Mrs. Daykin, of Bagthorpe, was set fire to at Basford, the whole of which was consumed. An elderly woman, the wife of a person who held seven of the frames at Basford, has sworn to several persons, as being concerned in the outrage; (two of whom are committed,) on which account, such was the indignation excited against her among some of the stocking-makers of Basford, that it was judged expedient to remove the family with their furniture, escorted by the military, to Nottingham, as a place of refuge, lest they should fall a sacrifice to the vengeance of the rioters.

*Married.*] At Bulwell, Mr. William Smith, jun. to Miss Heaton.

Mr. William Kelk, of Nottingham, to Miss Snow.

Mr. Smith, of Lincoln, to Miss Forster, of Newark.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mrs. Ann Booth.

At New Radford, Mr. B. Cuilen, 65

Mr. John Lever, of Sion Hill, near Nottingham, 51.—Mrs. Alice Winrow, 82.—Mr. William Bradley, 62. His remains were interred at St. Mary's, Notts. on which occasion a mourning peal was rung by the society of Sherwood Youths, of which the deceased was a member. The same band afterwards adjourned to St. Peter's, and paid a similar compliment to his memory there. The deceased, on the 3d. of March, 1778, rang the third bell at St. Mary's through a complete peal of 10,260 grandsire notes, which was composed and conducted by the late Mr. Doubleday Croft, who rang the ninth bell throughout the whole of that peal.—Mrs. Goy, wife of Mr. Matthew Goy.—Mrs. Buxton, wife of Captain J. B.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

The North Lincolnshire Bank, of the firm of Joseph Marris, Thomas Marris, Richard Nicholson, and Co. has lately stopped payment.

*Married.*] Mr. Thomas Hill, to Miss Green, both of Boston.

At Grantham, Mr. Richard Armson Jarvis, to Miss Mary Ann Wright, of that place.

Mr. John Coulton, of Billingborough, to Miss Mary Adams, of Grantham.

At Norboro', Mr. Samuel Sewell, to Miss Selc.

At Market Deeping, Mr. W. Chesterfield, school-master, of Leicester, to Miss E. Smith, of the former place.

At Edenham, W. Spooner, esq. of London, to Miss Hodgkin, of the former place.

Mr. Benjamin Holdich, of Thorney Fen, to Miss Susan Holditch, of Peterborough.

At Carlton Scroop, Mr. Willis, of Beverley, to Miss R. Wilson, of the former place.

At Wellingore, Mr. E. Frost, to Sarah, the youngest daughter of J. Wilson, esq.

*Died.*] Mr. William Tilson, of Leverton.

At Louth, Mrs. Thorndeck, 66.

At Thoresby, Mrs. Mumley: also, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Grice.

At North Scarle, Mr. Edward Parr, 38.

At Billingborough, Mr. James Elsom, 69.

At Cabourn, Miss E. Babb, of Grimsby.

At Barton, Mrs. Cumming, relict of Mr. C.

At Gainsborough, Mr. W. Watson, of the Ship inn.

At Scotter, Mrs. Day, wife of Mr. R. Day, 64.

In the House of Industry at Lincoln, Mr. Frederick Cockle, brother to the late Alderman John C. of that city, 58.

Mr. Bott, of the Green Man, Lincoln Heath.

At Bottesford, Mr. W. Brown.

At Digby, Mr. Thomas Bead, 21.

Mrs. Boyer, of Crowland, mother of Mr. James Boyer, of that town, 70.

Mr. Thompson, of Crowland, 72.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

An ingenious mechanic of Leicester has erected a threshing machine, to be worked by wind with horizontal sails. On the first trial, though there was but a trivial breeze, it threshed to admiration, and with a power equal to drive two threshing machines.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

A girl of the name of Stowell, who works in the factory of Messrs. Whitaker and Co. of Greenholm, near Orley, by some accident dislocated or so seriously injured her hip, that she could not work. Her uncle was accompanying her to Keighley, single-horsed, when proceeding towards Ilkley, they met a gig; at this her horse took fright, threw her, and dragged her for some distance. The fall, however, had no other effect than to cure her lameness. When disengaged from the stirrup, she got up, walked as well as before the first accident; and returned to her work at Burley, to the astonishment of every body.

*Extraordinary exertion.*—William Banks, blacksmith, of Bradley, near Stafford, assisted by his journeyman Thomas Mechem, turned, and completely made, on Tuesday last, in the course of twelve hours, 204 horse shoes, in the presence of several spectators.

*Married.*] At Wolverhampton, Mr. W. Dean, postmaster, to Miss M. Vandou, both of Bilston.

Mr. J. Wallace, of Wolverhampton, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Rollason, formerly one of the proprietors of *Aris's Birmingham Gazette*.

*Died.*



*Died.*] Mrs. Caswell, wife of Mr. R. Caswell, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. John Etheridge.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Earp, to Miss Ward, of Edghaston.

At Handsworth, Mr. John Crowder, to E. France, late of Bridgnorth.

Mr. William Pitton, to Miss Ann Maria Squires, both of Coventry.

Mr. T. Britain, of Shustock, to Miss Phæbe Brittell.

At Dudley, Mr. R. Clark, to Miss Phæbe Hall.

At Edgbaston, Mr. W. Gell, japanner, to Miss Lucy Richards.

Mr. H. Miles, to Miss Ann Boonham, both of Hurley.

Mr. Joseph Smart, to Miss Hall, both of Hales Owen.

At Warwick, Mr. J. Westmacote, brother to the statuary of that name, to Mrs. Pope, both of that town.

*Died.*] Mrs. Sarah Jones, 92.

Mrs. Sarah Taylor, relict of the late Mr. Richard Taylor, of Great Barr.

Mr. Parker, of the Seven Stars, Bilston.

Mr. William Cattell, of Fen End, in this county.

Mrs. Ann Gill, widow of T. Gill, esq.

At Edgbaston, Lydia, the eldest daughter of Mr. Lee, attorney at law, 21.

Mrs. Bassett, of Digbeth.

Mr. M. Keirl, 72.

Mr. George Morris, 77.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. Z. P. of Holly Hall.

Mr. Thomas Whateley, of New street, Coventry. He was a man of great perseverance in his commercial pursuits. The General Hospital, the Dispensary, and the Blue Coat Charity School, will record him as one of their noblest benefactors. He has bequeathed to each 1000l.

Mrs. Blood, wife of Mr. T. B. of Coventry.—Mr. J. Haines.

Mr. Thomas Satchwell, of Leamington.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Lilleshall, Mr. T. Owen, of Donnington, to Miss Atfield, of Muxton.

At Atcham, Mr. Gittins, of Ford's Heath, to Miss Catharine Pool, of Atcham.

At Clunbury, Mr. Juson, of Nobold, to Miss Statham, of Clunton.

Mr. S. Heath, to Mrs. Hollis.

Mr. James Bratton, of Shrewsbury, to Miss P. Chilton, of Bishop's Castle.

*Died.*] Mr. John Ithell, only son of Mr. E. Ithell, Coleham.

Mrs. Witts, wife of the Rev. J. W. of Lydleyes Hayes.

Mr. John Rowlands.

Mr. Oswell, of Stanwardine.

Mrs. Poole, widow of Mr. F. Poole, of Grafton.

Mrs. Lloyd, widow of Mr. L. surgeon, 85.

Mr. T. Williams.

Mr. W. Morris, 94.

Mr. Bowen, of Shorthill, 86.

Sir John Johnson, M. P. for Weymouth.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Worcester, J. C. Severn, esq. of Llangunllo, Radnorshire, to Mary Ann, only daughter of J. Price, esq. of Penybont.

Mr. James Surman, of Upton Snodsbury, to Mrs. Hands, of Naunton Beauchamp.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

During a late storm, the inhabitants of Ledbury were alarmed by a most tremendous explosion of thunder, accompanied with an extremely vivid flash of lightning, and which, on the approach of day, was discovered to have struck the beautiful spire of their parish church. The electric fluid appears to have dislodged some stones from their places, destroyed the shingles of the windows, stopped the motion of the clock in the tower, displaced one of the bars of the frame, and damaged the masonry. The form of the spire remains at present unaltered, but it is feared the mischievous effects will be increased by future tempests.

*Married.*] Lieut. Col. I. K. Money, of Hom-house, to Anne Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Robert Taylor, esq. of the East India Company's civil service.

At Weston-under-Penyard, C. Newman, esq. solicitor, of Stroud, to Miss Parker, daughter of Mr. P. of the former place.

At Hampton, Mr. E. Evans, hop-factor, of Hereford, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Lewellin, of Gloucester.

## MONMOUTHSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Wonastow, Monmouthshire, Hooher Barttelot, esq. of Great Chart, Kent, to Miss Macdonough, of Wonastow.

*Died.*] At his brother's house, Old Castle court, Mr. Isaac Griffiths, of Presteign, 57.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

There is a new commission of the peace for this county, in which the names of the following gentlemen are inserted, who were not in the late commission:—Henry Somerset Marquis of Worcester; John Thomas Viscount Sydney; Henry Hall Viscount Gage; Henry John Viscount Palmerston; Henry George Bathurst, commonly called Lord Apsley; Hugh Fortescue, commonly called Viscount Ebrington; Henry Lord Bishop of Norwich; John Lord Northwick; William Lord Coleraine; John Lord Sheffield; the Hon. William Wellesley Pole; the Hon. Henry Wellesley; the Hon. Sir John Sinclair; the Hon. Charles Manners Sutton; the Hon. Augustus Moreton; the Hon. and Rev. Edward Rice, clerk;—Sir Hugh Smyth, Sir John Reade, Sir Charles Cockrell, Sir Charles Pole, Sir Robert Bromley, Sir John Geers Cotterell, Barons;—Sir John Bridger, Sir Samuel Wathen, knights;—John Plumtree, D.D. Dean of Gloucester; Henry Ridley, D.D.; Matthew Bailie, John Shadwell, M.D.—Edward Aldridge, Michael Beach Hicks Beach, William Hicks Beach, Henry Merttins Bird (called in the old commission

mission Martin), Charles Bathurst (son of the chairman at our quarter-sessions Joseph) Camplin, Edward Cripps, Edward Colston, Stephen Cave, John Cave, James Fielder Croome, Charles Owen Cambridge, James Clutterbuck, Andrew Drummond, Philip Dauncey, Richard Blake Devereil, George Daubeny, Hen. Winchcombe Dyer (called in the old commission Winchcombe Henry Dyer), Edward Davis, Thomas Grimston Estcourt, Henry Elwes, Kingsmill Evans, Thomas Farrant (called in the old commission Tarrant), Henry Folke, Walwyn Graves, Thomas Græme, Gabriel Goldney, James Garsed, Robert Gordon, Robert Hale Blagden Hale (called in the old commission John Hale Blagdon Hale), Robert Holford, George Peter Holford, Henry Winchcombe Hartley, John Hooper Holder, John Lenthall, William Lenthall, Egerton Leigh, Wm. Gore Langton, William Gore Langton, jun. William Miller, James Musgrave, jun. Daniel John Niblett, Noah Hill Neale, John De la Field Phelps, Pryse Pryse, Joseph Pitt, William Perry, George Shiffner, John Smyth, Thomas Saunders, Robert Sherbourne, Henry Stephens, John Merrot Stephens, Fiennes Trotman, Fiennes Trotman, jun. Richard Vaughan, Josias Vereldst, Edward Wilbraham, Paul Wathen, Samuel Yeates, esquires; John Wolvey Astley, James Adams, John Adey Curtis, John Dolphin, James Daubeny, Duncombe Pyrke Davis, Henry Daubeny, Edward William Estcourt, Morgan Graves, Richard Hervey, John Hurd, Isaac William Webb Horlock, Thomas Jones, William George Maxwell (called in the old commission George Maxwell), Newdigate Poyntz, James Phelps, Thomas Pettatt, Thomas Rudge, Henry Shute, Timothy Stonhouse Vigor, Harry Waller, Francis Edward Witts, (called in the old commission Francis Witts), clerks.

*Married.*] At Westbury-upon-Trym, S. Arden, esq. of the Hon. East India company's service, to Jane Hannah, eldest daughter of George Franklyn, esq. of Henbury Hill.

At Sevenhampton, Mr. Benjamin Snooke Hall, of Clapton, to Lucy, second daughter of Mr. Cox, of Whitehall.

Rev. Thomas Huntingford, vicar of Kempsford, to Harriet, third daughter of Thomas Apperley, esq. of Gloucester.

Rev. Reginald Wynniat, son of the Rev. Reginald Wynniat, of Stanton, to Catherine, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the late F. W. Bridges, esq. of Tiberton court, Herefordshire.

*Died.*] At Charfield, Thomas, youngest son of the Rev. R. Jones, rector of that place, 14.

Mr. James Smith, of Gloucester.

Stephen Welch, esq. father to the lady of Dr. Fletcher, of Ebworth, 82.

Mr. Thomas Sollis, of Cheltenham.

Mr. James Sims, postmaster of Wotton-Underedge.

Mr. Driver, of Hempstead.

Mrs. Yates, wife of Mr. G. Yates, of the Star Inn, Gloucester.

Miss Mary Ann King, only daughter of the late Mr. S. K. of Dursley.

Miss Ann Best, of Mulberry Cottage, Cheltenham.

At Cheltenham, Lieutenant-colonel Henry Lennon, 60.

Mr. Thomas Crump, upwards of sixty years one of the Serjeants at Mace, Gloucester, 86.

T. Harden, e.q. of Cirencester, 66.

At Dursley, Mr. Payne, of the Bell and Castle Inn.—Mrs. Trotman, of the New Bell Inn, Dursley.—Mrs. Olphin, wife of Mr. J. Olphin, of Cam.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Thomas Phinn, esq. of Bath, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Richard Bignell, esq. of Banbury.

At Witney, Mr. Robert Tippler, of London, to Ann, eldest daughter of Simon Sharp, esq. of Hailey.

At Garsington, Mr. Henry Jackson, of Crowley, to Miss Susan Cunningham, of Garsington.

Rev. E. Winthrop, of West Malling, to Miss M. Eveleigh, niece of the Rev. Dr. Eveleigh, provost of Oriel college, and prebendary of Rochester Cathedral.

Rev. R. H. Chapman, chaplain in ordinary to his R. H. the Prince Regent, and vicar of Tinsley, to Miss Walker, of Rydings, Yorkshire.

Mr. Harcourt, of Worcester, to Miss A. Cox, of Oxford.

At Marston, Mr. W. Francis, to Eliz. eldest daughter of Mr. J. Blay, of Marston.

At Britwell Salome, Mr. Thomas Hutton to Mrs. Stoope.

At Ascott-under-Whichwood, Mr. Skelton, surgeon, of Burford, to Miss Wells, daughter of the late R. W. esq. of Ascott Priory.

*Died.*] Jane Sarah, third daughter of John Lenthall, esq. of the Priory, Burford, 18.

Mrs. Hester Cox, wife of Mr. W. C. late cook of Merton college, 63.

Mr. Coates, of Oxford.

At Aston, Robert Darby, Esq.

At Bidston, Wilts, W. Benjamin Godfrey, nephew of the Rev. Dr. Godfrey, of Queen's college, in this university, 28.

Mrs. Baylis, of the Bell Inn, Henley.

At Woodstock, Mary, relict of the Rev. W. Harrison, D.D. formerly rector of Lower Heyford.

Mr. Slaymaker, of Cassington, 92.

Mr. Richard Carter, of Headington, 73.

At the Episcopal Palace, at Cuddesdon, aged 50, the Right Rev. Charles Moss, D.D. Lord Bishop of this diocese, chancellor of Bath and Wells, and rector of Therfield, in the county of Hertford. His lordship was consecrated, in 1806, bishop of Oxford, upon the translation of the present bishop of London to the see of Bangor. He was the eldest son of the late bishop of Bath and Wells, and formerly



formerly student of Christ-church. His lordship has left the new splendid furniture of the principal rooms at the Palace of Cuddesden, as an heirloom to the see: he has likewise bequeathed 42,000*l.* to each of the daughters of a sister, one of whom is married to Dr. King.

At Deddington, Mr. Edward Knowles.

Mr. C. Harred, 36.—Mr. Calcott.—And Mr. Robert Fell, of Oxford.

Mrs. Janes, widow of the late Mr. J. of Islip, 80.

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.**

At a numerous and respectable meeting held in the Town Hall of High Wycombe, Bucks, on Saturday, October 26, 1811, "An Auxiliary Bible Society," was instituted. Lord Viscount Mahon being unanimously called to the chair, introduced the business of the day with distinguished ability: in a very luminous speech, he stated the design, magnitude, and utility of the object of the meeting; and the whole of his dignified conduct on the occasion, excited high admiration, and gave universal satisfaction. The Rev. J. Price, A.M. vicar, followed his lordship in an appropriate address, strongly recommending the society intended to be established; at the close of which he introduced the secretaries from the Parent Institution, the Rev. Messrs. OWEN, HUGHES, and STEINKOPFF, whose liberal, eloquent, and pious speeches were felt by the whole assembly.

Jan. 2, 1812. The Buckingham Auxiliary Bible Society was formed at a very numerous and respectable general meeting in the Town-hall, Buckingham. The Marquis of Buckingham being voted in the chair, on the motion of the Rev. Mr. Crowe, vicar of Buckingham, with great propriety introduced the business. His lordship's speech was truly liberal-minded, in particular, he said, that he could not see that the Church of England was in any danger from the union with dissenters, and others in this Institution. After Messrs. Owen, Steinkopff, and Hughes, the London secretaries, with their usual ability, had addressed the assembly; the following clergymen and dissenting ministers spoke on the occasion.—The Rev. Sir George Lee, bart. and Mr. Thomas Scott, of Gawcott; Mr. G. G. Scraggs, the senior dissenting minister in Buckingham; and Mr. Aston, the other dissenting minister there; Mr. Thomas Bull, of Newport Pagnall; and Mr. Hinton, of Oxford; whose speeches are to be printed. Mr. Southam, a respectable quaker of Buckingham, and Mr. Scott, of Gawcott, first began this auxiliary society, and it is the second which has been very lately established in this county. Buckingham is a very small county town, and thinly inhabited, but as the Marquis subscribed fifty pounds, and Lord Temple, Lord Grenville, &c. handsomely, it is hoped that the amount will be considerable.

*Married.*] At Fawley, Mr. J. Ashworth, of Colleton, Devon, to Miss Mary Forster, of Fawley Court Farm, near Henley.

*Died.*] William Sturges, esq. of Datchet. Mr. Henry Hayward, fourth son of Mr. H. surgeon, of Aylesbury.

**HERTFORDSHIRE.**

*Married.*] The Rev. Wm Gellibrand, of Horn Hill, to Mrs. Leivers, of Chalfont, St. Peter's, Bucks.

*Died.*] At the Vicarage, near Baldock, aged 80, the Rev. Townsend Andrews, vicar and rector of St. Katherine Coleman, Fenchurch-street, London.

At Broxbourne, Mrs. Eliz. Taverner, 77.

**BEDFORDSHIRE.**

*Married.*] Rev. I. J. Abbott, of Newmarket, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Humberstone, of Stanford.

*Died.*] At Cople, the Right Hon. Augustus Earl of Ludlow. His lordship was in the 55th year of his age, and is succeeded in the title by his brother, the Hon. Lieutenant-general Sir George Ludlow, K.B.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**

*Married.*] The Rev. Richard Farrar, of Ashley, to Miss Anna Maria Chetwode, second daughter of Sir J. C. Bart.

Mr. John Salmon, of Peterborough, to Miss Harriet Senior, third daughter of Mr. J. S. of Mansfield.

*Died.*] Mr. Merryshaw, butcher, of Caistor.

Mr. John Brown, of the Blue Boar, at Eye. Rev. William Shield, prebendary and rector of Winwick.

Rev. James Lumley, rector of Barnwell, St. Andrew.

**CAMBRIDGESHIRE and HUNTS.**

*Married.*] Mr. N. B. Summers, of Lambeth, to Martha, eldest daughter of Mr. John Swan; and Mr. Linsell, of Finchingfield, Essex, to Sophia, third daughter of Mr. Swan, of Cambridge.

Mr. Benjamin Holdich, of Thorney Fen, to Miss Susan Holdich, of Peterborough.

Mr. John Clements, to Miss Eliza Harvey, both of Ely.

*Died.*] Mr. Charles White, third son of Mr. W. town-clerk of Cambridge.

Aged 86, the Rev. Wm. Brereton, (formerly of King's college, Cambridge, A. B. 1749, A. M. 1753), nearly 50 years rector of that parish. He was also rector of Pickwell, Leicestershire, and canon residentiary of Litchfield Cathedral.

Mr. Robert Freeman, porter of Magdalen-college.

At Stretham, near Ely, the Rev. Cæsar Morgan, D.D. rector of that parish, and prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Ely. He was formerly of Christ's-college, A. B. 1773, A. M. 1776, D. D. 1793.

**NORFOLK.**

An important fact has transpired from an eminent Norfolk grazier, respecting the Swedish

Swedish turnip. After saving some part of his crop for seed, on pulling up the roots or apples to throw away, he discovered that they were sound and nutritious, and notwithstanding the time of the year, when the seed was gathering, his horses and other cattle fed on them with great avidity.

*Married.*] At Kirby-lane, G. W. Egestorf, to Miss Mary Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Towne.

The Rev. Mr. Godfrey, to Miss Cubitt, of South Town cottage.

Mr. Plowright, to Miss Jane Fysh, both of Lynn.

Mr. John Reeve, jun. of North Creak, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. England, of Bingham.

At Stoke Holy Cross, Mr. Roberts, surgeon, of London, to Miss Maria Coleby, of Hempnall.

Mr. Matland, of Norwich, to Miss Susanah George, of Yarmouth.

Rev. George Bidwell, rector of Stanton, Suffolk, to Miss Bidwell, only daughter of S. B. esq. of East Dereham.

*Died.*] In the 63d year of his age, the Rev. John Dover, rector of Osmundeston, commonly called Scult, in Norfolk, and Little Parton, otherwise Barton Mills, Suffolk, and formerly of Clare-hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1770, M. A. 1793.

Mrs. Lee, wife of Mr. T. L. late of Yarmouth.

Mrs. Scott, relict of the Rev. T. S. of Watton.

Mrs. Webb, of the White Lion Inn, Cromer, 69.

Mrs. Overton, wife of Mr. J. O. of Mattis-hall Burgh, 68.

Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Dagless, of Litcham, 23.

Mr. Bradford, of Norwich, 72.

Mr. William Wardell, of Clenchwarton, near Lynn.

Miss R. Martin, of Yarmouth, 15.

Mrs. Ann Gibbs, wife of Mr. J. G. of Hickling, 28.

Mr. Richard Dinmore, formerly a surgeon at Watton.

Mr. Thomas Everett, of Kenninghall.

Henry Fletcher, gent. of Watton, 90.

Anthony Beck, gent. of Massingham.

Mr. T. Dent, of Weeting, 63.

Mr. J. Lay, of Snettisham.

Sarah, daughter of Mr. Cooper, of Lynn.

#### SUFFOLK.

Edmund, alias Edward Thrower, commonly called Ned Thrower, of Carbrook, in Norfolk, and John Head, alias Heads, of Swaffham, in the same county, have been committed to Ipswich goal, on the confession of Thrower, of being present at, and aiding and assisting in the murder of Thomas Carter, in 1793, and Elizabeth his daughter. Head is also charged by Thrower with having actually committed the murder of Elizabeth Carter.

Both the culprits are nearly sixty years of age. William Smith, alias Gipsev Will, strongly suspected of being a principal in the above horrid murder, has also been apprehended at Bacton public-house, near Hap-pisburgh, and committed to Norwich castle. Head, upon being applied to about ten years ago, in consequence of some suspicion, stated that Thrower had told him that he had knocked a girl and an old man on the head with a hammer. Thrower was, a short time since, in consequence of an inquiry respecting another circumstance, discovered, and he has stated that he saw Head murder the daughter.

*Married.*] Mr. Thomas Tricker, to Miss Simpson, second daughter of Mr. Z. Simpson, both of Walsham-le-Willows.

Mr. Josling, of Lavenham, to Miss Green, of Sudbury.

Mr. Charles Gilbert, of Mutford-hall, to Hannah, second daughter of the late Mr. Simon Borrett, of Benacre.

Mr. John Grimwade, of Semer, to Susan, only daughter of Mr. W. Girling, of Bramfield.

Mr. J. Adams, of London, to Miss M. Berry, youngest daughter of Mr. J. B. of Bury.

Mr. William Potter, of the Royal Oak, Sudbury, to Miss S. Hill, of Newton.

At Kimberly, Sir Thomas Maynard Haslrigge, bart. of Hoxne Hall, to the Hon. Letitia, daughter of Lord Wodehouse.

*Died.*] At Woodbridge, Mrs. Levett, widow of Mr. L. late of Petistree, 63.

Mrs. Mary Wade, widow of the late Mr. J. W. of the Angel inn, Halesworth, 62.

Georgiana, third daughter of A. G. Mackay, esq. of Langham-hall, 16.

Mrs. Toosey, wife of Mr. J. T. of Ipswich, 67.

Augusta, youngest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Colchester, of Ipswich, 14.

At Lowestoft, Capt. S. Smith, formerly of Yarmouth, 43.

In the 76th year of her age, Margaretta Maria, relict of Thomas Manning, gent. of Eye, and only daughter of Robert Jacob, esq. late of Yaxley.

Rev. R. Pritchett, rector of Layham

Mrs. Bacon, only daughter of Mr. Joseph B. formerly of Yoxford.

Mr. J. B. Dorkin, of Ipswich, 68.—Mrs. Elizabeth Fowler, of Ipswich.

Robert Braddock, esq. of Norton, 71.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] Rev. G. Preston, rector of Lexden, Colchester, to Jane Isabella, only daughter of the late Rev. J. Deacle, rector of Newbottle, and of King's Sutton, Northamptonshire.

*Died.*] Rev. Edward Shaw, rector of Woodham Walter.

Rev. Henry Gretton, rector of Springfield.



## KENT.

A remarkable proof of the fecundity of potatoes was shown by Mr. HOAN, of Brompton, upon his farm, called Barnsole, near Chatham. In his growth of potatoes, in the year 1810, he promiscuously met with one that appeared to be of an extraordinary size; he examined and weighed it, and found it to contain 101 eyes or sets, and to weigh 4lb. 10oz. from the circumstance he was induced to plant and cultivate it by itself, to see what it would produce, which, in the following season, proved to be 6½ bushels (390lb.) at 60lb per bushel; these potatoes containing 7050 eyes or sets, which he again planted, and in the last month, dug up the produce, which proved to be the wonderful quantity of 447½ bushels, weighing 26850lb. Many of this growth are of an astonishing size, weighing from four to five pounds each, 25 of which weighed 100lb. any one in particular 5lb. 3oz. In digging up this growth, THOMAS HEAL, the bailiff, dug up the first hour 20 sacks and one bushel; making 53 sacks and two bushels in three successive hours.

*Married.*] At Maidstone, Thomas Martin, labourer, aged 60, to Sarah Bryant, shopkeeper, Locksbottom, aged 63, being her fourth husband.

At Folkestone, Mr. John Ashtell, to Miss Caroline Ovenden.

At Otford, Mr. W. Brattle, of Fatherwell House, to Eliz. Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Addison, of Otford.

James Millward, esq. of Doctor's Commons, to Mrs. Ellis, of Blackheath.

At Seasalter, Mr. Robert Anderson, of Whitstable, to Mrs. Blackman, widow of the late Mr. Blackman.

At Whitstable, Mr. George Pont, to Miss Mary Hudson, both of Swalecliffe.

Mr. S. E. Toomer, of Preston-court, to Miss Sloper, daughter of the Rev. R. S. of Devizes, Wilts.

Mr. Walker, aged 60, to Miss Brook, aged 17, both of Ramsgate.

Mr. Wm. Gillham, London, to Miss Ann Ashby, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Clockhouse, near Faversham.

Mr. Joseph Judge, to Miss Mary Macneal, both of Folkestone.

At St. Margaret's Church, Canterbury, the Rev. Richard Roberts, of Elham, to Eliz. only daughter of Mr. Elwyn, of that city.

*Died.*] At the Parsonage House, Farningham, Mrs. Hannah Jessup, at the advanced age of 91 years.

At her country-seat, at Ovenden in Kent, after a few days illness, the Countess Dowager Stanhope, in the 93d year of her age. Her Ladyship was the relief of the late Earl Stanhope, and the mother of the present Earl.—A person more remarkable for acuteness of understanding, and exquisite sensibility of heart, has perhaps never

existed. Notwithstanding her very advanced age, she retained her faculties entire; and the superior qualities of her mind only appeared the more conspicuous, from her possessing them at a period of life when the affairs of this world seldom attract our attention. Such was her philanthropy, that she always took the most lively interest in the remotest part of the globe, that could anywise affect humanity. Religion, and the confident expectation of a future and a better state, were to her (what they uniformly are to all good and virtuous characters) a never failing source of comfort and exalted happiness. The distressed always found in her ladyship a warm-hearted friend; and her judicious and extensive charity relieved many hundreds of the poor in her neighbourhood. The amiableness of her disposition was never more strikingly observable than in her last moments; and one of the affecting expressions which she used, a short time before her death, was, that she had the consolation to reflect, that she had *never spared any trouble to be of use.*—Her ladyship has left a will, in which she has bequeathed her property to her only son, the present Earl Stanhope, whom she has appointed her sole executor. By a codicil, she has left legacies to several of her old and faithful servants.

At Strood, Mr. William Wilson, one of the senior freemen of the Borough of Maidstone.

At East Farleigh, aged 78, Mr. R. Sprugett; and aged 82, Mr. James Foster.

At Maidstone, aged 74, Mrs. Durant, wife of — D. esq. of Hawkhurst.

Lady Perring, wife of Alderman Sir John Perring, bart. M. P. for Hythe.

At Fant, aged 82, Mr. Nicholas Cogger.

At Maidstone, aged 83, Mr. Wm. Dear, sen. formerly of Debting.

At Newnham, Mrs. Eliz. Stedman, aged 88.

Mr. Oliver Wanstall, of Ash, aged 52.

Mrs. Collard, wife of Mr. Collard, of Chislelet-park.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Wise, wife of — Wise, esq.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Sarah Bean, wife of Mr. B. aged 52.

At Maidstone, aged 87, Mr. Hodges.

At Milton, in the 89th year of his age, Mr. Wm. West.

At Birchington, Mrs. Oliphant, wife of Mr. D. Oliphant.

Mr. Stephen Cavell, aged 18, youngest son of Mr. J. C. of Deal.

At Sandwich, Mr. John Burvill, aged 82. — Mr. Wm. Lee, Attorney-at-Law.

Mrs. Atkins, of Deal.

Mr. Thomas Gore, of Cecil-square, Margate, aged 43.

Miss Frances Green, daughter of the late Mr. H. G. of Maidstone.

At Sandling, aged 85, Mrs. Rayfield.

At Groves, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Galot, formerly valet to the late Sir Wm. Lynch, K. B.

At Cheriton Court, Miss Pilcher, aged 18 years, daughter of Mr. J. P.

At Canterbury, Mr. Simpson, formerly veterinary surgeon in the Royal Scots Greys.

At Sturry, Mr. Hodgman, at the Leopard's Head.

At St. Peter's, Thanet, Martha Covell, aged 63 years.

At Sturry, Mr. Robert Staines, aged 76 years.

At Blean, Mr. Downs.

At Hales Place, the Rev. Mr. Walleth.

SUSSEX.

*Longevity.*] There are now living under one roof at Rye, six persons, whose united ages amount to 442 years, viz. two of 82 years old; one 80; one 70; one 68, and one 60; total 442. Five of the above venerable persons are females.

*Died.*] At Balcomb, aged 19, Henry, only son of the Rev. Henry Chatfield.

HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] S. T. Deseret, esq. R. N. to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Tarver, esq. of Romsey.

*Died.*] At Andover, the Rev. James Lloyd Harris, M. A. Vicar of Bridell and Marloes, in Pembrokeshire.

At Fareham, John Bogue, Esq. M. D. in the 80th year of his age.

WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Etchillampton, Mr. S. E. Toomer, of Preston-court, Kent, to Miss Sloper, daughter of the Rev. R. S. Devizes.

Edw. Bayntun, esq. of 2d regiment life guards, to Constantia, youngest and only surviving daughter of the late Rev. John Rolls of Bromham.

*Died.*] Mr. Eyles, late of Ramsbury, Wilts.

Mrs. M. Clare, daughter of the late J. Clare, esq.

Mr. Aaron Pinkney, of Stoake Verdum farm, near Broadchalk.

On the 5th December, 1811, died at Culham farm, Wargrave, Berks, Mr. Wm. King Byler of Mark-lane, London, aged 58.

BERKS.

*Married.*] The Rev. D. B. Rawbone, of Buckland, to Miss Cecilia Pinney of Salisbury.

Rev. W. Hawkins, of Faringdon, to Miss Newcomb of London.

At Didcot, Berks, Mr. John Pullen, to Miss Sarah Kimber.

Thos. Rickford, esq. R. N. to Miss Maria Golding of Henley-on-Thames.

E. J. Joyce, of London, to Eliz. only daughter of the late Mr. J. Peck, of South Moreton.

*Died.*] At Newbury, Anna, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. James.

Mrs. Chase.

At Windsor, M. George Agar, 22.

At Warfield, Mr. Francis Agar, in the 74th year of his age.

Margaret, relict of the Rev. Rob. Waugh, vicar of Bishop Middleham, Durham.

Jane, daughter of Mr. Tull, of Crookham.

At Yattendon, aged 79, Samuel Howard esq. F. R. S.

At Langford, Simon Ansell, esq. aged 73.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At his house in Norfolk Crescent, Bath, William Wyatt Dimond, esq. A member of the corporation and joint proprietor with John Palmer, esq. of the Theatres Royal in that city and Bristol. The sudden rupture of a blood vessel on the brain was the fatal cause of Mr. Dimond's death, a calamity which assailed him on Christmas Eve, whilst high in health and happiness, and surrounded by his family. The most skilful medical assistance was instantly obtained, and the temporal artery opened, but human aid was vain, and at the end of eight short days expired one of the brightest ornaments of society; a man who never in thought, word, or deed, injured a single human being. Mr. Dimond was the friend and pupil of the immortal Garrick, under his immediate auspices he appeared on the boards of Drury-lane in the year 1772, and in the character of Romeo first elicited those talents which afterwards raised him to the very summit of his profession. His person and features were closely modelled after those of Garrick, in acting he always copied nature, and always reached the heart. Possessing a sound judgment, and unstudied gracefulness of action, and a voice modulated with the finest harmony, Mr. Dimond certainly approached as near to the transcendent abilities of his great preceptor as any performer who ever adorned the stage; but, naturally desirous of obtaining opportunities of appearing before the public more frequently than, at that period, could be allotted to a young performer at Drury-lane, he in 1774, accepted a short and valuable engagement at Bath; but the marked and gratifying reception which both in public and in private he there met with, soon induced him to prefer the metropolis, a city in which he afterwards centred all his happiness, and where posthumous regret, will long record his living worth?

About twelve years since, while yet in the zenith of popularity, he bade adieu to the stage, and quitted the management of the theatres, for the uninterrupted enjoyment of domestic life.

Mr. Dimond's manners were most gentlemanly and unassuming, his disposition the most amicable, and cheerful affection for his family and benevolence to all mankind, constituted the greatest happiness of his life; whenever imperious regard to public



example compelled him to an act of apparent harshness, his hand was sure in secret to obey the dictates of his heart, and administer a balm to the wound he had before unwillingly inflicted. Through the whole of his fatal illness his sole uncasiness appeared to be, least his family should think he suffered; his dying moments were but the epitome of his life, the tenderest charities of the man, and the firmest resignation of the christian adorned him to the last, when with a gentle sigh he resigned to heaven that breath which had been never known to give utterance to one unkind expression. Dimond like Garrick, was attacked on Christmas Eve, and both died in the same month, at the age of sixty-two? The life and death of Mr. Dimond exhibit a memorable confirmation of the truth of Dr. Blair's assertions that the basis of a *lasting reputation* is laid in *moral worth*, that unaffected piety conjoined with inviolable uprightness and integrity in conduct, command a degree of respect which approaches to veneration. That candour and fairness never fail to attract esteem and trust, and that kindness and benevolence conciliate love, and create warm friendships. On the Sunday following, his demise, an enlightened and truly worthy divine, (the Rev. Dr. Tomkyns,) in an eloquent and impressive sermon, most feelingly alluded to the melancholy event, and pointed out the character of Mr. Dimond as an example to society, of public worth and domestic virtue. On Thursday, the 9th, the remains of this lamented gentleman was deposited close to the tomb of *Quin*, in the Abbey church where but two Sundays before he had in perfect health attended divine service, and received the sacrament with the corporation. The theatre was closed; and all the performers and servants attached to the establishment, went into deep mourning as a sincere testimony of respect to one, who had ever blended the kindness of a friend, with the character of a master. The deep and unaffected sorrow expressed by the numerous crowds of spectators, as their "dead favourite" was borne in silence to his sad and last home, spoke at once the worth of the deceased, and the feelings of the survivors. Peace to his shade! and may goodness and he fill up one monument!

*Married.*] At Beckington, Mr. Richard Kevill, to Miss Ann Johnston.—Thomas Mallet Charter, Esq. of Lynchfield-house, Bishop's Lydeard, to Miss Gunston, only daughter of F.T. Gunston, esq. of Freathy, in Bishop's Hull.

At Claverton, John Grant, esq. of Allcannings, Wilts, to Anna, eldest daughter of the late Mr. F. Falkner, of Bath.

Thomas Phinn, esq. of Bladud's-buildings, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Richard Bignell, esq. of Banbury, Oxfordshire.—Captain Hancock, of his Majesty's ship Nymphen, to Eliz., third daughter of

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Benj. Longuet, esq. of Bath.—Mr. John Howe, to Miss Harriott Newman, niece of Benj. Aplin, esq. of Bath.—The Rev. Thomas Putt, Rector of Gittisham, in the county of Devon, to Withelmica, eldest daughter of the late H. W. Sanford, esq. of Walford.

At Somerton, Mr. Robt. Uphill, surgeon, to Miss Sarah Bartlett.—Mr. W. Lowman, of Clewkerne, to Miss Anna Steignbridge, of the same place

*Died.*] At Bath, in the 74th year of his age, Basil Heron, esq. formerly major in the Royal North British Dragoons.—Mr. Kellet Parsons, of Farrington-Gerney.—Aged 73, Mrs. Simkins, wife of Mr. R. S.—Aged 55, Sophia, wife of Baptist Smart, esq. of Bath.—Mrs. Brathwaite, wife of the Rev. John Brathwaite, of Milton, Wilts.—Mr. T. Kitcherside.—Mr. Champion.

At Bridgwater, Charles Anderson, esq. father of C. P. Anderson, esq. of Henlade-house, near Taunton.—Frederic, second son of Mr. Bengough, of this theatre; who has, in a short period, lost two fine youths.

At Bruton, the wife of Mr. Edward Moore, sen. of Shepton-Mallett.

Mr. Robert Dibsdaill, of Cotton Denham, aged 73.—Mrs. Priest, wife of Dr. Priest, Taunton.—In the 62d year of her age, Mrs. Mattocks, who for many years kept the Oxford inn, in Taunton.—Aged 89, Mr. Hall, of Taunton.—Mrs. Thorne, wife of Mr. Thorne, of Taunton.

That good man Sir Samuel Romilly, having been invited, by the honest and public-spirited citizens of Bristol, to represent them in parliament, has addressed to them the following letter:

*To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Freemen, of the City of Bristol.*

GENTLEMEN,

A stranger to the City of Bristol, and having scarcely a personal acquaintance with any one of its inhabitants, it would have been very great presumption in me spontaneously to have offered myself as a candidate to represent you in parliament. I had not the vanity to imagine that my humble endeavours faithfully to discharge my duty as a member of the House of Commons, would have attracted your notice. It has, however, been represented to me, by some highly respectable electors of Bristol, that the manner in which I have sought to discharge that duty has been looked upon by many in so favorable a light, that they were desirous that I should be proposed to become one of your representatives. By this intimation alone it is that I am encouraged to say, that, to be returned to parliament by your free and independent suffrages, is an honor which I should prize more highly than any other that could be conferred on me.—The very circumstance of my being known to you only as I am known to all the other electors of Great Britain, would, in my estimation, greatly enhance the value of so en-

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viable

viable a distinction; and I should proudly exult at being able to enter the House of Commons with such authority for the opinions I have maintained and the principles on which I have acted, as they would derive from your unsolicited and honorable choice. After saying this, it is hardly necessary for me to observe, that I am not about to commence a personal canvas for your votes. If my past conduct has in your judgment rendered me worthy the high honour of being your representative, it is unnecessary for me to go about soliciting your suffrages; and if it has not, I know of no ground on which I could presume to make such a request—for I have ever found that those who are most ready with professions, are most tardy in performance.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

With very great respect,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

SAMUEL ROMILLY.

Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 17, 1812.

DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Waldron, of Wiveliscomb, to Miss Capon, eldest daughter of the late Mr. C. of Taunton.—Mr. Webber, of Marriott, near Ilchester, to Miss Palmer.

At North Petherton, Mr. Horsman, of Mansell-house, to Miss Atwell, only daughter of Mr. A.

At Compton Pauncefoot, Mr. James Brown, to Mrs. Hole.

At Pitcombe, Mr. James Cock, of Cole, to Miss Mogg, of Wyke.

At Weymouth, Charles Buxton, jun. esq. second son of the late Thos. Fowell Buxton, esq. of Earls Colne, Essex, to Martha Diana eldest daughter of Edmund Henning, esq. of Weymouth.

*Died.*] At Milbörne Port, Mr. Feaver.

Sir John Lowther Johnstone, of Westerhall, bart. aged 28. He was returned in 1810, member for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

DEVONSHIRE.

There now resides in Cawsand a man who had not slept in a bed for thirty years. He was a sailor in his youth, and unfortunate. He always refused an asylum in the work-house, living on the miserable pittance of two-pence or three-pence a day, earned by carrying pitchers of water. He indignantly preferred this to living by the bounty of others. In the coldest night of winter he would sleep under a boat on the beach of Cawsand, at other times he took refuge in the cliffs of the rocks, and couched himself with the raven and the otter. He reached his 70th year, and some persons carried him by force to the work-house; fed and clothed, and warmly bedded, he slept for twenty-four hours, and acknowledged he has felt, for the first time these thirty years, what it is to be comfortable.

*Married.*] At Plymouth, Mr. George Banks, to Miss Lillicrap.—Mr. Little, jun.

of Anderton, to Miss Lugger, daughter of the late J. L. esq. of the Dock-Yard.—Hudson, esq. to Miss Hawker, daughter of Robert Hawker, D.D. vicar of Charles' parish.—Miss Ann Bacon, second daughter of Dr. B., of Cork, to Richard F. Guy, esq. purser of his majesty's ship *La Loire*.—Mr. B. Yeo, to Miss Besley.—Charles Morland, esq. major of the 9th regiment of light dragoons, to the Hon. Caroline Eustatia Courtenay, late of Powderham Castle, Devon.—Major Williams, of the Portuguese Brigade, to Miss Hawker, daughter of John Hawker, esq. of that place.—Captain Lillicrap, R. N. to Frances Adams, second daughter of Giles Welsford, esq.

At Axminster, Mr. T. Scarlet, of London, to Miss A. Edwards, eldest daughter of Mr. J. E. of Axminster.—Samuel Dunsford, esq. of Honiton, Captain in the East Devon Local Militia, to Ann, sister of Charles Baker, esq. of Staplake Mount, near Exeter.

*Died.*] At Portsea, Mrs. Baldy, aged 80, widow of the late Mr. Baldy, master ropemaker of this yard.

At the seat of his nephew, Lord Randlesham, George Woodford Thelluson, esq. M.P. for Barnstaple.

At Stonehouse, Captain Alexander Mackey, R.N.—Mrs. Nettleton, wife of Mr. Peter Nettleton, jun. of Plymouth.—Mr. Chaff.—Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. Harris, at orney at law, of Plymouth.

At the royal hospital, Plymouth, Captain W. Knight, of the royal navy, who so gallantly, with the *Arrow* schooner, fought several armed vessels on the coast of France, and for which the lords of the admiralty made him a commander.

At Honiton, Miss Mary Tooze, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. T.

At Dawlish, Mrs. Grant, mother of the Master of the Rolls.

Mr. Robert Wescott, of Exeter, aged 58.

CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At Stratton, Mr. Thomas M. Marsh, of Taunton, in Somerset, to Miss Pearce, of Stratton.

*Died.*] At Trewan, near St. Columb, Thomas Vyvyan, esq. aged 77, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county.

WALES.

Some ancient manuscripts, several of which are in the hand-writing of Oliver Cromwell, have been discovered in a chest, containing the records of the town of Haverford-west.

In the last Easter Term the Court of King's Bench was moved for a mandamus to the justices of Denbighshire, to admit David Lewis to take the oaths, and subscribe the declaration required by the Toleration Act. David Lewis, describing himself as a "Protestant Dissenter, who preaches to several congregations of Protestant Dissenters," had applied to qualify before those magistrates, and had been

been



been refused. The Court, having heard the case argued, unanimously refused to grant a mandamus, and established the following as its decision:—"A Protestant Dissenter, who states himself as one who preaches to several congregations of Protestant Dissenters, without shewing that he has any separate congregation attached to him as such teacher or preacher, is not entitled to be admitted by the Justices in Sessions to take the oaths, and make the declaration required by the Toleration Act, in order to qualify himself under the 8th clause of that Act, to officiate as such teacher or preacher."

*Married.*] At Blaenafon, Monmouthshire, the Rev. James Jenkins, to Miss Griffiths, only daughter of D. G. esq.

Mr. Thomas James, of Llangharne, Carmarthenshire, to Miss Grant.

John Cheesement Severn, esq. high sheriff of the county of Radnor, to Miss Price, only child of the late J. P. esq. of Penybont, in the same county.

At Kington, Mr. W. Breillat, of Hergest, to Miss Jane Griffiths, second daughter of the late J. G. esq. of the Cloggy, Radnorshire.

At Presteign, Mr. W. Evans, 2d son of the late Mr. C. E. of Twiscobb, in the county of Radnor, to Miss Cooper, of Presteign.

Mr. John Killa, of Capthorn, to Miss Jane Davies, of Llangharne.

At Upton, Pembrokeshire, Mr. Paynter, Surgeon, of Tenby, to Miss Williams, of Upton.

*Died.*] At Carmathen, aged 62, the Lady Dowager Mansel, relict of the late Sir Wm. Mansel, Bart. of Iscoed.

Caroline, infant daughter of John Hawkins, esq. of Swansea.

Aged 75, Mrs. Davies, wife of M. D. esq. of Cwmcysu, Cardiganshire.

Mr. Owen Edwards, Collector of the customs at Haverfordwest.

At Bodegroes, Carnarvonshire, W. White, esq. son of the late D. W. esq. of Whitehall, Jamaica.

Mrs. George, wife of T. G. esq. of Cwmllan, near Narberth.

Aged 78, Mr. David Jones, of Cwm-gigfran, in the parish of Talley.

Aged 70, Mr. Enoch Davies, of Pant-y-Meillion, Llangendeirne.

Mr. B. Gwynne, of Tenby.

Benjamin Phelps, esq. of Lampeter-Velfrey, Pembrokeshire.

Mr. Morris Jones, sen. of Leighton.

Thos. Daniel of Brynegrôs, near Llanelly.

#### SCOTLAND.

In consequence of a recent decision in the court of Teinds (or Tithes), in Edinburgh, none of the established clergy of Scotland are to have a smaller stipend than 150l. sterling, and 8l. 6s. 8d. for communion elements, besides a manse and glebe in the country parishes.

Upwards of 20,000 tons of shipping

belong to the port of Aberdeen, exclusive of those on the stocks. No Scottish port, except Green-ock, can boast of possessing vessels to the value of half a million; Aberdeen is still increasing.

*Married*] At Dumbarton, Mr. Robert Mackenzie, jun. writer, to Miss Eliz. Anstruther Campbell, youngest daughter of the late N. C. esq.

At Cordal, Colin Donloe Donald, esq. writer in Glasgow, to Miss Marianne Sterling, youngest daughter of the late J. S. of Tillichewan, e-q.

At Inverness, Mr. W. Grant of Wellhouse, to Miss Martha Macpherson, of Inverness.

At Paisley, Mr. Robert Farquharson to Jean, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Nairne, esq.

At Lanark, Mr. John Lean, to Janet, daughter of Mr. D. Murray.

At Largs, Mr. Samuel Greenshields, of Glasgow, to Miss Graham Campbell Wilson, Largs.

At Beech-hill, the Rev. John Halket, minister of Cupar Angus, to Grace, second daughter of Charles Hay, esq. of Beech-hill.

*Died.*] At Westfield, Robert Henry Mackay, infant son of James Sinclair of Forse.

At Roseislehaugh, in his 93d year, Mr. Lewis Kay.

At Bernice, Argyllshire, Mrs. Fletcher senior, aged 91.

At Meadow Park, Allan Carrick, youngest son of J. C. esq.

At Aberdeen, in the 59th year of his age, the Rev. Dr. Gordon, one of the ministers of Aberdeen.

At Edinburgh, John Robertson, esq. writer there, aged 86—John Cunningham, of Balgownie, esq.

At Montrose, Miss Agnes Gairdner, daughter of the late Gairdner, esq. of Kirkhill.

At Glasgow, William Bell, aged 82.

At St. Ninian's Mr. William Niven.

At Newton upon Ayr, Alexander Brown, aged 98.

At Mauchline, Miss Susannah Campbell, daughter of the late Mungo C. of Netherplace, in the 89th year of her age.

At Cromarty, Mrs. Janet Mackenzie, wife of C. M. esq. of Achilty.

At Campbeltown, Mrs. Charlotte Cambell, relict of I. Stewart, esq. of Kinwhinleck, in the 79th year of her age.

At Bonhill Place, Dumbartonshire, Mrs. Marion Turnbull, relict of Mr. Robert Arthur.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

On the passage from Malacca to Batavia in June last, with the expedition, Surgeon Edward Hardy, of the Hon. East India Company's service, son of Mardy, of Peniston, and brother to Mr. Hardy, surgeon of the 3d West York militia.

MONTHLY

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE total importation of foreign wool into England, in the year 1808, amounted to 5,553,725 lbs.; in 1809, was 6,845,888 lbs.; and in 1810, was 10,930,966 lbs., being about one-half more than an average import, and inferior only to the extraordinary import of 1807; when the Spaniards, under an apprehension of political convulsion, sent all the wool they could collect, to preserve it from the hands of the French.

The official value of woollen manufactures exported last year, was £5,773,214, and exceeded the value of the exports of the year 1809, by £350,000, and those of that year considerably exceeded the exports of the preceding year.—The average exports of the last forty years, which includes the most flourishing period of our trade, is £4,662,523, considerably more than £1,000,000 below the nominal value of last year.

The average importation of wool in 19 years ending 1715, was only 869,727 lbs. and even at that time we considered woollens as our principal and most valuable manufacture. The average importation of eight years, ending 1789 (the commencement of the French revolution) was 2,660,828 lbs. The average of eight years ending 1799, was 4,020 lbs., and the average of eight years ending 1810 inclusive, was 7,729,329 lbs.

It appears on this subject of the Wool Trade, that the demand for woollens for the home market is not diminished, but probably much increased, and that the export of them is also much increased:

That comparatively with the whole account of the manufacture, the demand for foreign countries with which we are now at war, was not considerable:

That speculations in foreign wools, and the great variations of price, have deranged the trade and manufacture of that article: but, those wools being now reduced to their former price, and the manufacture of them being principally for the home market, there is little doubt of its being restored to its former state.

That there is no great quantity of prime Spanish wool in the market; but that there are very large stocks of inferior foreign wools, and that a large proportion of last year's clip of English fine wool is still on hand:

That it is not the decay of the manufacture or the want of demand for it, but difficulties respecting money, and the great stock of wool in hand, that occasion the debasement in price:

That the staples of English fine wools have greatly suffered by speculations, by distrust, arising from erroneous notions, and by the difficulties of obtaining discounts:

That the sale of fine English wools is greatly prejudiced by an immense importation of foreign wools, particularly of inferior sorts, and by the distressed state of the staplers.

The sheeps' wool imported into Great Britain on an average of four years ending 5th January, 1811, was 7,865,567 lbs. and the quantity imported in the half year ending 5th July, 1811, distinguishing the countries whence imported, was as follows.

Germany and the North of Europe .....	41,594
Portugal .....	872,681
Spain and Gibraltar .....	2,147,696
Malta and the Levant .....	49,654
Ireland and Isle of Man .....	3,690
Cape of Good Hope .....	4,318
States of America .....	7,103
Brazils .....	12,741
Prize .....	1,193

Total lbs. 3,140,679

of which 1,727,000 lbs. were imported in the first quarter of the year, ending the 5th April last. It is difficult to ascertain what proportion of these wools came from France; but it is known that a considerable quantity was brought here, in neutral vessels, indirectly from that country.

A series of experiments have been lately instituted by the patentee of the British shirting cloth, which promise considerable advantages to the manufacturers of this country. After repeated trials and variations of process, a method has at length been discovered of bringing flax of English growth to a degree of perfection never before attained, and likely to produce a fabric equal in fineness and beautiful appearance to the most costly French cambric. This discovery at the present crisis is of some moment as it is calculated to supersede the importation of an important branch of French manufacture.

An eminent manufacturer of Leghorn plait for hats, has applied to Government to grant him 3000 acres of land, lying waste on Bagshot Heath, for a few years without any fine, and afterwards at an increasing rent, according to the improvement on the soil. He proposes raising



raising on the land, in straw alone, what would occasion 20,000l. to be expended annually, for the employment of poor children, some thousands of whom might be thus employed from seven years old till they were old enough to go out as servants. In confirmation of the extraordinary profit derived from this manufacture, he states that the straw plait nets upwards of 23l. sterling per lb. weight.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co's, No. 9, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.—Grand Junction Canal shares fetch 210l. per share.—Kennet and Avon, 29l. 10s. ditto.—Leeds and Liverpool, 195l. ditto.—London Dock Stock, 116l. per cent.—West-India ditto, 154l. ditto.

### MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

SINCE our last Report two Numbers of the BOTANICAL MAGAZINE have been submitted to our inspection, the contents of which we shall here briefly comment upon.

ZINGIBER *Casumunar*, of Roxburgh, who, in the eleventh volume of the Asiatic Researches, has favoured the botanical world with an account of the plants belonging to the natural order of *Scitamineæ*, which have fallen under his observation in the East Indies. Situated at the botanic garden in Calcutta, this author has had excellent opportunities of studying these curious vegetables, and has not failed to make proper use of the opportunities afforded him. The specimen from which the drawing was taken and flowered, probably for the first time in Europe, in Mr. Vere's stove, at Kensington-gore, in August last. The root of this plant was, some years ago, introduced as a medicine of uncommon efficacy in several nervous disorders, but is not now to be found in our shops. This plate contains a diminished out-line representation of the whole plant, which adds much to its value. As this species was not known to Mr. Roscoe, when he wrote his excellent essay on the Natural Order of *Scitamineæ*, in the 8th volume of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, it is pleasing to observe that the general character taken from the filament corresponds with the rest, and thus confirms the propriety of the genus as established by this learned botanist.

GLOBBA *sessiliflora*, although not the next in rotation, is another plant of the same natural order from the collection of Sir Abraham Hume, and is probably the *G. bulbifera* of Roxburgh; as is the more probable from its being received by Sir Abraham from this author, though from the scanty account of the last-mentioned species in the Asiatic Researches, Dr. Sims could not decide it with sufficient certainty to adopt his name. The opportunity is taken to point out the generic difference between Globba and Mantisia.

ERYNGIUM *corniculatum*, singular from having usually one of the rigid leaflets of the involucre, perforating the very centre of the head of flowers. We call this remarkable beak part of the involucre, from its similarity of figure with the other leaflets, and its being sometimes wanting, at other times split into two or even several. It is remarked from Brotero, that *E. corniculatum*, *galioides*, and *odoratum*, of Lamark, are probably mere varieties of the same plant. Native of Portugal, which we mention because Mr. Donn, by whom this plant was communicated to Dr. Sims, has marked the habitat as uncertain in the last edition of his Catalogue of the Cambridge Garden.

SALVIA *habitziana*, a very fine shrubby species of sage, introduced by Dr. Clarke, from the Valley of Tchorgana, in Tauria, and communicated by Mr. Donn, from the botanic garden at Cambridge.

AMARYLLIS *purpurea*. Linnæus compared the natural order of lilies to the nobles of the land, adorning the nation by the gaudy richness of their attire and the splendor of their equipages. Of the genus amaryllis, one of the first of the patrician families, the present species is perhaps the most superb. The drawing was made at Messrs. Middlehurst and Wood's nursery, at Shepherd's Bush.

Mr. Ker has taken the opportunity of giving more correct characters of some of the species of this genus, which have been before published in the Magazine. *Am. humilis* (β) he is now convinced is distinct, and has given it the name of *corusca*, *une dulata* and *venusta* have new specific characters: the last is acknowledged to be hardly distinct from *sarniensis*, of which it is made a variety in Hortus Kewensis.

COMMELINA *africana*, with a new generic character from Brown's prodromus; and an observation from the late Mr. Dryander, that the *Commelina africana* of Redouté (Liliac t. 207), is certainly a different species.

To this article Mr. Ker has added a note on the *SANSEVIERA sessiliflora*, correcting an error he had fallen into, in supposing that its scape was extrafoliaceous. He has added, as synonyms, *S. carnea*, Bot. Rep. Lil. a Redouté and Hort. Kew. ed. 2.

ALLIUM *paniculatum*. Mr. Ker has taken great pains to unravel the confused synonymy of this genus, which, however, in some cases, seems to be quite impossible. He has omitted quoting, in this instance, the *paniculatum* of most of the more recent European Floras, from a suspicion

a suspicion the plant they mean is generally a capsuliferous variety of *oleraceum*. Mr. Ker remarks, it is very possible that some of the authors cited under *pallens* (No. 1420 of the Botanical Magazine), had the plant now given as *paniculatum* in their minds, and that the above said *pallens* is in reality a capsuliferous variety of *carinatum*. *Oleraceum* and *carinatum*, indeed, occurring without bulbs, Mr. Ker is persuaded, have afforded *pallens* and *paniculatum* to most of the modern Floras; we understand that he means, by the above account, to exclude *pallens* altogether as a distinct species.

*HEMEROCALLIS japonica*. The white sweet-scented day-lily of Japan; quite a distinct species from the blue Japan day-lily. It is observed here that it blooms later and not so freely as the blue sort. We add that the latter succeeds perfectly well when treated as a hardy herbaceous plant, but the white sort succeeds best in the greenhouse.

*SABAL Adansonii*; the American Swamp Palmetto. M. Guersent, in the Bulletin de la Société Philomat. has observed that this plant cannot belong to *Raphis*, *Chamærops*, or *Corypha*, to all of which it has been referred, nor to *Euterpe*, on which account he has retained Adanson's barbarous name of *Sabal*. Mr. Ker, pleading his little acquaintance with these plants, has implicitly followed Guersent, without pretending to judge of the solidity of his generic distinctions.

*TRADESCANTIA cristata*. Mr. Brown thinks this plant ought to be separated from *Tradescantia*. There is a singularity of appearance, but not much beauty, in this neglected annual, which we have several times known to intrude itself uninvited, coming up spontaneously in the mould sent with other plants from the East Indies.

*COTYLEDON crenata*; *VEREA* of Willdenow and *Calanchoe* of Adanson and Persoon. Dr. Sims, having before adopted the *Bryophyllum* of Salisbury, upon nearly the same grounds as this has been from *Cotyledon*, was probably induced to forego adopting the genus *Calanchoe*, out of deference to the new edition of *Hortus Kewensis*.

*CYMBIDIUM coccineum*. One of the parasitical *orchideæ*, which were thought by Philip Miller not to be capable of artificial cultivation in our northern climate. But more modern gardeners have succeeded with many of them admirably well, by planting them in mould consisting chiefly of decayed wood, and covering the surface with large pieces of tanners' bark. The present specimen came from Messrs. Loddiges.

*CYTISUS buxantibus*. Native of Hungary, first published in the *Plantæ Rariores* of that country. Cultivated in the botanic garden at Cambridge, and communicated from Mr. Donn.

*ALSTROLOMA humifusum*. *VINTENATIA* of Cavanilles, native of New Holland. A genus established by Mr. Brown in his *Prodromus*; but appears to be very nearly allied to *Styphelia*.

In the course of last month, we have seen the 1st number of a new botanical work, intitled "SKETCHES towards a HORTUS."

*BOTANICUS AMERICANUS*, with coloured plates. By William Thetford, M. D. and corresponding member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. a great curiosity certainly in its way, and of which it is not very easy to communicate a just idea to our readers. We will attempt it however: Imagine, then, some good mamma, with her dear little boy upon her knee, and her pencil in her hand. Now, "Pray mamma, draw me the sugar-cane:"—"There it is my dear!"—"Now draw me a cashew nut:"—"There it is!"—"Now a tamarind tree:"—"See, there it is!"—"A pine-apple, mamma:"—"There dear!"—"Now, dear mamma, do draw me a coffee-tree:"—"A coffee-tree, Jacky, bless me, I forget!"—"Oh, dont you remember, it grew under the parlor window, and Ben used to train its branches so pretty along the wall?"—"Oh, yes; now I have it—there it is, with its pretty red berries." Next you must suppose, that little Master Jackey was a very good boy, and took great care of all the little drawings mamma used to make him. Then comes papa, and unluckily takes it into his head, that these nice little figures, with the botanical names added to them, would make a very pretty publication. So he sets himself to work, arranges them, according to the sexual system, in rows, one below another, some large and some small, just like the penny-pictures we every day see little masters and misses cutting to pieces in our nurseries; except, indeed, that these latter are rather less unlike the things they are meant to represent. Such figures, though, with some affectation of modesty, announced as sketches only, we did not expect to see in the nineteenth century!

We ought, however, to mention, that these miniature pictures appear to be only introductory; and that the two last plates contain drawings as large as life; but even these are not much better.

It is a remark of some writer, that there is no book so bad but something may be learned from it; and we were really in hopes of being informed what plant the Jamaica wild-clary was, said to be in common use there as a domestic remedy; but we have not been able to detect it from the figure here given; nor can we receive any assistance from our author, who refers it to *Salvia Sclarea*, the Clary of Europe, to which it certainly possesses no affinity, nor even resemblance; and must have taken its name, if a name it really bears, from some similarity



livity of smell or taste, or medicinal efficacy; certainly not from any agreement in their external characters. If the future Numbers should afford us any useful information, we shall take further notice of this work.

## NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

DECEMBER.

### Dead-Winter Month.

The field has lost its verdure : all the pride  
Of the sweet garden fades. Where now the rose,  
The pink, the stock, the lupin, or the pea ?

FROM the 1st to the 4th of the month the wind was westerly ; on the 5th north-north-east ; from the 5th to the 9th westerly, or south-west, on the 10th variable ; on the 11th and 12th easterly ; from the 13th to the 20th westerly, or south-west ; from the 21st to the 24th north-west ; on the 25th and 26th easterly ; on the 27th variable ; on the 28th, 29th, and 30th, north-east ; and on the 31st variable.

The winds have been more than usually boisterous. On the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 16th, 20th, 27th, and 28th, we had strong gales ; and on the 4th, 8th, and 9th, squally weather.

Rain, more or less, fell on the 1st, 3d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 28th.

There was a sharp frost on the 5th, 21st, 22d, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th ; and some snow in the evening of the 27th ; but this was all dissolved in the course of the following day.

December 1st. House-flies still continue occasionally to buzz about in warm rooms ; but they appear very weak and languid. A large blue-bottle fly (*musca vomitoria* or *carnaria*) came out of its hiding-place, and flew about the candles.

December 6th. Several martins (*hirundo urbana*) have been observed in flight in the course of the last six or seven days. They were seen about the middle of each day flying over the houses, and about the church, as in the middle of summer. They appear to have finally retired either on the 5th or the 6th.

December 8th. A few herrings continue to be left on this coast, but the principal shoals have taken their departure, either into the deep water or distant seas.

December 11th. The redbreast sings. Kingfishers are seen about the rivers.

December 12th. The skylark sings. A great number of bulfinches have, within the last few days, migrated into this neighbourhood.

December 18th. The weeping-willow, elder, and laburnum, trees, are putting forth their leaves. Indeed, the mildness of the weather has of late been such that vegetation in general is nearly in a state as forward as it usually is about the latter end of March or beginning of April.

December 21st. Gnats fly about in the night. Moths of various kinds appear. Gooseberry-trees are in bloom, and upon some of them the fruit is even set. Several species of garden plants are yet in flower. *Daphne collina* is in bloom in the open ground.

December 24th. I have just been informed of a singular instance of instinct in the common sparrow. A few days ago a sparrow was remarked to fly several times, with food in her mouth, into a hole in an old wall. The curiosity of the person observing it was excited to ascertain the cause ; and, ascending to the place with a ladder, he found there a full-grown bird of the summer's brood, which had been accidentally entangled, by one leg, in such a manner as not to be able to escape. Thus fettered, the old birds had not forsaken their unfortunate offspring, but had continued to feed and support it in its confinement, even for so many months after all the other individuals of the same brood had taken their flight.

December 27th. The ice is sufficiently thick to allow of persons sliding and skating upon the ponds and slowly-running streams. Although it is stated that, at the distance of few miles from the sea-coast, there has been a great fall of snow, we have had none in this neighbourhood till to-day. By the late frosty weather the too great progress of vegetation has been completely checked.

December 29th. The radical leaves of several of the early-flowering plants are beginning to appear out of the ground. The woodbines have already put forth their first leaves.

December 31st. I have not been informed that any species of wild geese have yet been seen in this immediate neighbourhood during the present month. Wild ducks, wigeons, and teal, are also said to have been extremely scarce.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE appearance of the wheats, rye, winter tares, kept grass, and every species of winter crop, is held universally to be equal in goodness, to that of any season within memory. The turnips last beyond expectation. Bean setting has commenced upon a very good tilth in general. Ploughing and preparing the lands for the spring sowing was the material business: but the use of spring wheat does not appear to gain ground; the farmer depends more upon an autumnal crop, whenever his land is ready for wheat.

Straw fodder, and particularly hay, very plentiful; cattle chiefly confined, with some exceptions, to the fold-yards. The ewes, in many parts, unsound; and store sheep in a rotting state, upon undrained grounds: the unseasonable warmth of the autumn may have, in some degree, contributed to this.

The last year's crop of wheat is likely, by all accounts, particularly from the north, to turn out greater than was at first expected, and its progress to market has been much facilitated by the now-common use of the threshing-machine. This accidental piece of good fortune ought, by no means, to render us indifferent to those radical measures in the extension of the culture of waste lands, which are absolutely and imperiously necessary. Stoppage of the corn distillery, by reducing the price of soft corn, will have a very favorable effect upon the breeding and fattening of pigs, and cattle in general.

Little alteration in the cattle markets. Cows, from 18l. to 30l. a piece. Heavy fat pigs plenty and low-priced. Store pigs somewhat dearer.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.—Mutton 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.—Veal 7s. to 9s.—House Lamb 15s. to 20s. per quarter—Pork 4s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.—Bacon 6s. 8d.—Irish ditto 5s. to 5s. 4d.—Skins 39s. to 60s.—Fat 4s. 10d.—Oil cake 17l. 17s. per thousand.—Potatoes 40s., 60s. to 80s. per ton.

Corn Exchange: Wheat from 48s. to 120s. per qr.—The quartern loaf 17d.—Barley 35s. to 45s.—Oats 25s. to 38s.—Hay 3l. 10s. to 6l. 16s. 6d per load.—Clover ditto 6l. 6s. to 7l.—Straw 2l. 2s. to 2l. 14s.

Middlesex, Jan. 25.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of Dec., 1811, to the 24th of Jan., 1812, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.  
Highest, 29.87. Jan 17 and 18. Wind W.  
Lowest, 28.68. Dec. 27. — W.

Thermometer.  
Highest, 45°. Jan. 19. Wind W.  
Lowest, 22°. Dec. 27. — W.

Greatest variation in } 55 hundredths of an inch. { On the 28th ult. the mercury stood at 28.75, and at the same time on the 29th, it had risen to 29.30.

Greatest variation in } 10°. { On the 30th of Dec. the mercury in the thermometer was as low as 24°, and in the following morning at the same hour it was at 34°.

The quantity of rain fallen since our last Report is equal to about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in depth. We of course include the snow which was caught and melted in the rain-gauge. There has been a more than usual quantity of snow this month, but it did not in any instance lie long on the ground, nor has it, that we have heard, been drifted in any part of the country. There have been twelve very brilliant days in the month, and not a smaller number exceedingly gloomy. On one day in particular, viz. the 10th, there was such a darkness in London for about three hours, viz. from eleven till two o'clock, as was scarcely ever remembered. The shops, and counting-houses of public offices, were lighted up during the greater part of the time, as if it had been six or seven in the evening. This darkness was not accompanied by any remarkable fog, or haziness, in the atmosphere, but it was of that nature which we have heard has often preceded earthquakes; fortunately, however, the darkness went off without producing any greater evil. The average height of the barometer for the month, viz. 29.52, will account for the quantity of snow fallen: and, it may be observed, that, in the night and morning previously to the dark day, there had been a heavy fall of snow. Although we have had no very severe weather to last, yet the average temperature for the whole month is only 33.66, which is lower than the temperature of the same month last year, and more than 2° lower than it was in January, 1810. The wind has blown much from the west.

## ERRATA, in a few Copies of the present Number.

At page 14, col. 2, near the top, for *changes* read *charges*; at page 34, col. 1, for *rudimeter* read *eudiometer*; same page and col. line 11 from bottom, for *had* read *has*; at page 35, col. 2, for *Lucas* read *Lucy*.

In the copies in which these errors escaped correction, the Reader is requested to alter those words with the pen, as they destroy the sense.





*Water Spouts, seen in the Archipelago.*



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*Scale nearly 350 fms.*